



# LABOR CLARION

LEADING ARTICLES—May 7, 1909.  
UNION DUES A SPLENDID INSURANCE.  
CAN CONSUMPTION BE CURED?  
UNION PRINTERS' HOME.  
NEEDS OF BOX MAKERS AND SAWYERS.  
A LABOR TEMPLE FOR THE FUTURE.

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE SAN FRANCISCO LABOR COUNCIL  
AND  
CALIFORNIA STATE FEDERATION OF LABOR



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# LABOR CLARION

The Official Journal of the San Francisco Labor Council and the California State Federation of Labor.

Vol. VIII.

SAN FRANCISCO, FRIDAY, MAY 7, 1909.

No. 12

## CAN CONSUMPTION BE CURED?

In view of the constant agitation and misrepresentation with regard to the treatment of consumption, the National Association for the Study and Prevention of Tuberculosis has issued a statement in which it states that the only sure cure for this disease is fresh air, rest, and wholesome food.

Hardly a week passes without some quack "doctor" or "eminent specialist" informing the public that he has at last discovered the sure cure for tuberculosis. After examining everyone of these so-called cures, several hundred in number, the National Association states that, one and all, they are misrepresentations or fakes.

These so-called "cures" are divided into two general classes. The first class of "cures" includes the quack remedies and nostrums with which the public is being constantly deceived. These range in kind from "good whiskey" to pig's blood or ultra-violet rays. Some few of them, for instance, are cod-liver oil, lime dust, malt extract, goat's meat, corn-oil, clabbered milk, vegetable teas, and numerous inhalations of supposed germicides, besides a large number of well-known patent and proprietary medicines and numerous disinfectants. None of these are cures for consumption.

Another class of "cures" for consumption, by which many people are deceived, includes the secret remedies advertised by unscrupulous "doctors" and "professors" at the heads of so-called "institutes." These people advertise that they can cure consumption at home by means of remedies which are secret and known only to them, or sometimes they advertise that they can cure consumption at the "institutes" through some secret course of treatment. For instance, a "professor" out in Kansas conducts an "institute" where he claims he has a drug which will surely cure consumption. A "doctor" in Minnesota says he has a new remedy which he himself will exploit for the benefit of humanity. A Colorado specialist has advertised a new method of curing the disease. A St. Louis druggist claims to have found how to "dynamite" tuberculosis germs. An "institute" in a western state has been opened recently, which pretends to cure consumption, without resort to fresh air treatment, largely by means of massage, osteopathic manipulations and some secret methods. Again, the National Association asserts that the very fact of secrecy in these cases tends to discredit the so-called cure.

These two classes of "cures" are not "cures" at all. Consumption is a curable disease, however, and in some places more than 75 per cent of the patients under treatment have been restored to health. The essentials for the cure of consumption are rest, fresh air and wholesome food. A large number of physicians have been working for years to perfect a vaccine, or anti-toxin for tuberculosis, or to find some agent such as a tuberculin which will assist in the cure of the disease. Thus far, the experiments have not furnished a product which will either absolutely cure or prevent consumption, or render the patient immune against the disease. Many of these serums have proved effective in increasing the resistance of the patient and thus helping in the cure, but no scientist of repute today claims to have discovered a tuberculin which will produce a cure without the combined aid of fresh air, rest, and wholesome food.

## Union Dues a Splendid Insurance As Considered from Economic and Beneficial Standpoints

BY M. GRANT HAMILTON.  
General Organizer American Federation of Labor.

No more attractive investment can be made than the payment of dues into a labor organization. This feature has not been prominently brought to the fore in arguments presented on behalf of organization. An analysis of the returns to individual members in benefits—strike pay, sick, out of work, death and trade protection benefits—total an enormous per cent.

Only a small number of our international unions provide other than death benefits, therefore in this class the return upon money invested as dues must be computed entirely upon advanced wages, shorter hours and better working conditions. The great majority of the organizations in this category record increases in the daily wage of from 50 cents to \$1 per day. When it is stated that the average dues range from 50 cents to \$1 per month, it is clear that the per cent of return is indeed extraordinarily large. An increase of \$1 per day in wages to the individual members as the result of organization, when the cost per member does not exceed \$1 per month (with 26 working days in the month) reveals a return upon the amount invested as dues of 2.600 per cent per month.

There are other international unions, the most conspicuous ones being the Cigar Makers and Typographical, which provide many benefits for their members.

The Cigar Makers have strike, out-of-work, sick, death and total disability benefits. This organization has three divisions, viz.: Contributing members, 30 cents per week, entitled to all the above mentioned benefits; dues paying members, 15 cents per week, joining the organization after 50 years of age or afflicted with chronic ailments, entitled to strike and minimum death benefits; beneficiary retiring card holders, 20 cents per week, entitling them to sick and death benefits. With all the beneficiary features incorporated in this organization, it is remarkable the amount of benefits distributed to its members in the year 1908, \$586,255.73 being the total. Approximately \$1 per month per member made the distribution of this enormous amount of money among its members possible. Strike benefits are scheduled at \$5 per week, with \$3 after a stipulated period until close of strike or lockout; sick benefits of \$5 for thirteen weeks in any one year; death benefits ranging from \$50 to \$550, determined by length of membership; out-of-work benefits of \$3 per week, this latter fund being guarded by appropriate laws. One of the important things about this organization is its unvarying membership, the fluctuations in its numerical strength being small, due in a large measure to the value of a paid-up membership, the investment of dues by the individual member returning a very high per cent.

The International Typographical Union maintains a strike benefit of \$7 per week for heads of families and \$5 per week for single men. In addition to this it maintains at Colorado Springs, Col., a home for aged and indigent members, a portion

(Continued on Page 6.)

## UNION PRINTERS' HOME.

(Contributed by the Colorado Springs Chamber of Commerce.)

One minute of his working time every day is what every union printer in North America gives as his mite toward the maintenance of the Union Printers' Home at Colorado Springs. Each month every one of the 45,000 members of the International pays an assessment of 15 cents—half a cent a day, or less than the amount the average printer will earn in a minute's working time. It is a small sacrifice, but it is this small sacrifice, coming from every man, working in co-operation with his fellow laborers, which gives the Home an annual fund of \$90,000 for maintenance and improvements.

The printers have built and maintained the Home themselves—and they are proud of the fact. It is their Home; every man has an equal share in it, an equal right to partake of the bounty if the time should come when old age or illness should make it necessary for him to retreat to the shelter in the rearing and maintaining of which he has done no small part. In the beginning, George W. Childs and A. J. Drexel made a gift of \$10,000 to the International Typographical Union. With this as the nucleus, the Home fund was started. Since the foundation for the main building was laid in 1891, nearly \$800,000 has been spent in building, furnishing, improvements and maintenance. Every cent of this, with the exception of the Childs-Drexel gift and the income from the Julia A. Ladd endowment of \$1,000, has been contributed by the printers themselves.

Not only has the Union Printers' Home proven to the world a splendid example of what can be accomplished by harmonious co-operation, but it has been to other labor unions and to fraternal organizations an inspiration because of its humanitarian features. It has been the pioneer institution in its field, and has become the model from which others copy ideas and methods. The Modern Woodmen of America have recently opened their sanitarium north of Colorado Springs, while the National Association of Letter Carriers has selected that city as the site for their home. A number of other organizations are considering the plan, and in many cases it has been an investigation of the Union Printers' Home that has decided their committees to recommend the building of such an institution.

Figures may tell a part of the story of the Union Printers' Home. But it is not sufficient to know that the property, which stands on a commanding eminence east of Colorado Springs, is today valued at \$1,000,000, when twenty years ago this tract was barren prairie land which could have been bought up for a few dollars an acre; or to learn that there are now six buildings on the grounds—the main building, the tuberculosis sanitarium, the superintendent's cottage, the laundry, heating plant and barns, besides the tent colony and the \$30,000 building, the beginning of which has just been authorized by the trustees. It is not enough to know how these eighty acres have been reclaimed from barren wastes until they form one of the garden spots of the continent; nor to be told that in all, more than one thousand have been admitted to residence since 1892, that the average number at any one time is 150, and that the average cost per resident is only \$30 a month.

It is far more significant to learn how this Home has been so managed that it has become indeed a sanitarium where the sick may sojourn



for a time to build up their broken constitutions and restore lost strength and vitality; a haven where the aged and infirm may retreat to a peaceful closing of life that has been spent in toil and battle in a world of labor and strife. Really to understand the work that is being done requires an inspection of the buildings and grounds, and a few hours' random chat with the residents, and an investigation of the methods and regulations enforced by the efficient management. Many of the printers themselves scarcely comprehend the scope and importance of the Home, and the annual convention has twice been held in Colorado Springs in order to give the membership at large a broader understanding of the great institution they are supporting.

Of the residents, some there are who are cripples; some are blind; many are old; and numbers have been "exiled" with a death sentence from tuberculosis, but are slowly building up the bodies that have been wasted by disease. And the hearts of all beat true to that thought of brotherhood which is placed in arching letters above the gateway to the grounds, in this legend: "The Union Printers' Home; Its Bounty Unpurchasable."

The printer, when he is admitted to the Home, is supposed to bring with him a certain amount of clothes. After that, everything, even to a weekly pension, is furnished him. Every care is taken in securing a food supply that is of the best. Milk and eggs are procured from the Home's own dairy and poultry farm. An excellent library provides reading matter. There are facilities for all kinds of sports, while there are many festive occasions, such as the Fourth of July barbecue, the annual picnic in North Cheyenne Canon, the Christmas tree and the monthly winter night entertainments.

Although the first proposition to inaugurate a Home was made many years ago, nothing definite came of the plea until 1886, when Messrs. Childs and Drexel made their \$10,000 gift. To swell the fund, the printers, on the birthdays of these two gentlemen, each contributed the amount received from setting 1,000 "ems" of type. Louis R. Ehrich of Colorado Springs offered an 80-acre site, and this city was selected as the permanent location for the Home at the Denver convention in 1889, after a spirited contest with many other cities. In 1891, the contracts were let for the main building, which was dedicated with appropriate ceremonies on the birthday of Mr. Childs, May 12, 1892—a notable occasion in the history of union labor.

The location is ideal. The buildings face the west, and the view of the mountains extends from Castle Rock, thirty miles to the north, to the Spanish Peaks, eighty miles to the south, with Pike's Peak, 14,109 feet high, directly in front as the central feature of this grand panorama. To the west the land slopes to the city, and to the southwest to Prospect Lake. To the east are the limitless prairies. The soil is dry and loose, and produces abundantly when properly irrigated. The grounds are beautified by lawns, flowers, trees and shrubs. A comprehensive scheme of landscape gardening has converted them into a wonderland.

The main building is four stories in height, and is of white lava stone, with red sandstone trimmings. It contains seventy-five rooms with the offices, kitchen, dining-room and library. The building originally cost \$75,000. The two-story addition will adjoin the main building on the north and will increase the library, kitchen and dining-room facilities. The tuberculosis sanitarium is to the south of the main building, and near it are the twenty tents and the solarium. The sanitarium building is three stories in height, the total cost being \$27,000. The superintendent's cottage is north of the main building, while the laundry, heating plant and barns are in the rear.

### Men and Measures

Max Morris, secretary-treasurer of the Retail Clerks' International Protective Union, and fourth vice-president of the American Federation of Labor, will attend the convention of the International Federation of Employees at Geneva, Switzerland, August 15-17. It will mark the first union of the clerks' organizations of two continents. Representatives will be present from the countries of Europe. The convention of the retail clerks of America will be called to order in Louisville, Ky., on July 20th.

The building trades of Bakersfield are planning a labor temple.

S. J. Stern, a former general organizer of the garment workers, and president of the District Council of Chicago, visited San Francisco during the week. He is traveling around representing a clothing house. Mr. Stern is a man of ability. He is a good speaker, and was a frequent contributor to the labor press.

The brewers won their strike in Findlay, Ohio. Five thousand unionists marched through the streets of Portland, Oregon, last Saturday, as a protest against the decision of Justice Wright. A mass meeting followed.

The citizens of Sacramento have contributed to a fund that has for its purpose provision for a band for musical entertainments in one of the parks.

An active campaign against unclean bakeries in Chicago is under way. About 250 basement bakeries have been put out of business, or made to rent satisfactory quarters above ground. A few, where extensive structural changes were necessary, have been granted more time in which to comply with the ordinance.

The piano movers and helpers won their strike in Chicago for more pay.

The Pouren Defense Conference has changed its name. Henceforth it will be known as the Political Refugee Defense League of America, and is interesting itself in the case of Mrs. Bekier, a Russian woman arrested in Philadelphia. It is believed this is another instance of persecution on the part of the Czar's government.

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## The "LABOR CLARION'S" Forum



## THE LABOR MOVEMENT IN EUROPE.

## I. The Organization of Trades Unionists.

BY THE REV. CHARLES STELZLE.

Organized labor throughout the world is about 9,000,000 strong. The trade unionists in Great Britain, according to the most recent figures, have a total membership of 2,100,000, of which number 150,000 are women. It is estimated that 33 per cent of the workers in Great Britain are connected with the trades unions. There are practically four divisions among the organized workingmen affiliated with the British Trades Congress, consisting, first, of about 700,000 in the General Federation of Trades Unions (which is composed of 134 national organizations, and who are, for the most part, skilled workers), 500,000 miners, 115,000 members of the Railway Servants' Societies, and about 700,000 general workers and laborers who are not affiliated with the General Federation. The organized workingmen in England are represented in their political and general activities in what is known as the "Joint Board," which is composed of four members each from the following bodies: First, the Parliamentary Committee (consisting of the executive committee of the British Trades Congress); second, the General Federation of Trades Unions; third, the Labor Party, which is the distinctively political organization of the trades unionists. This Joint Board outlines the policies of the workingmen and unifies their activities. Mention should be made, however, of the Independent Labor Party, which is the socialist wing of the labor party, and which contains about 15 per cent of its membership.

German trades unionists number 2,200,000, with about 120,000 women, but in addition to this it is estimated there are 250,000 "Christian Trade Unionists," who are controlled more or less by the church. Of the total number of trades unionists in Germany, perhaps 385,000 are social democrats, standing specifically for the socialist movement.

Estimates of the number of trade unionists in France vary considerably, but there are probably 900,000 members of organized labor, 300,000 of whom belong to the "Confederation du Travail," or the Federation of Labor.

Probably the largest percentage of workingmen in the trade unions of any country in Europe is to be found in Denmark and Sweden, the Denmark trade unions containing fully 50 per cent of the toilers, and those of Sweden about 38 per cent. In Hungary there is an estimated membership of 130,000, or 28 per cent of all the working-people. Austria has nearly 500,000, or 18 per cent, while Italy, with its immense population, contains only 200,000, or 6 per cent.

The United States, with its 3,000,000 trade unionists, is in the lead in the total number of workingmen and workingwomen who are in the trade union movement, even though the percentage of workingmen in the trades unions is not as great as it is in some countries in Europe.

## A KIND WORD.

"We note with pleasure that the San Francisco 'Labor Clarion,' one of the clean-cut labor papers of the country, has rounded out a successful year and looks with confidence to the future. The 'Clarion' is owned by the San Francisco Labor Council. The union membership pay 80 cents per capita a year, or 6 2-3 cents a month, for the support of their paper."

The "Cleveland Citizen" of April 24th contained the above paragraph. Editor Max S. Hayes has our thanks. He truly observes that it is difficult to enthuse working people in their own papers.

## A TESTIMONIAL TO DR. BROOKS.

The students of economics in the University of California have addressed a petition to the faculty asking for the retention as a professor of Dr. John Graham Brooks. The latter is one of the best friends organized labor has, and the resolutions follow:

"Resolved by classes No. 55 and No. 56 in economics that we express our appreciation of the worth of Dr. John Graham Brooks. He has shown step by step the immediate struggle between capital and labor over wages and standard of living to the first class; and to the other he has set forth the greater questions involved in the uses and abuses of property, and the remedies proposed. He has instructed us and made us think. Many of the questions are left for us to answer ourselves.

"Therefore, realizing the benefits received from him, we urge the president and regents of the University of California to invite Mr. Brooks to return next year, or at farthest in 1911, so that other students may receive the same incentive to individual consideration of the present day problems."

"America," the most popular of our national hymns, written by the Rev. Samuel F. Smith, the centenary of whose birth was celebrated last fall, was sung for the first time in 1832, at a Sunday School celebration in Boston, at which Edward Everett Hale, then a boy of ten, was present. There were originally five verses, the third being omitted by the author when it was printed. It referred to dispossessed tyrants and alien murderers.

## ANTI-JAP NOTES.

(Contributed by the Anti-Jap Laundry League.)

Fully ninety per cent of the answers we have received to our invitation to the Pacific Coast Anti-Jap convention to be held in this city next Sunday, May 9th, at Van Ness Hall, 222 Van Ness avenue, have been favorable, promising delegates varying from one to twenty people.

The first session, opening at 10:00 a. m., will be exclusively for laundry people and representatives of supply houses, and the second session, opening at 2:00 p. m., will be of a general character, embracing reports and discussions from the standpoint of every trade and craft affected by Asiatic competition and immigration.

We have issued a letter to the patrons of Japanese who have shown by their actions and communications that they are more interested in the welfare of the Orientals than of their own race. We will publish a list of their names, home addresses, business addresses and occupations on Thursday, May 6th, and also have same posted in the meeting rooms of every union in San Francisco. The list will contain an exhaustive report, regardless of business or social position.

The Peninsula Anti-Jap Laundry League is preparing to hold a rally meeting in Palo Alto, shortly after the Pacific Coast convention, for the purpose of arousing public interest and enthusiasm. Mr. Fairfield of that city has reported the manifestation of lively action in the movement, and predicts a large gathering.

Samuel Gompers will investigate the trade schools of Europe during his trip, and report to central bodies on return. He realizes the importance of the question, and will lay all the information possible before the American Federation of Labor at the next convention.

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## UNION DUES A SPLENDID INSURANCE.

(Continued from Page 3.)

of which has been set apart for the treatment of its members afflicted with tuberculosis. It is one of the most magnificent institutions in the country, and is conducted in an ideal manner. It is entirely supported by the membership, and no charge of any character is made or can be made to any inmate. If the applicant is entitled to enter, it is without cost of any kind. The motto, "Its bounty unpurchasable," adorns the principal arch over the driveway entering the grounds. A continuous membership of five years is the first qualification for admission.

In addition to the Home, another feature has been added within the recent past. A pension is now paid to members incapacitated for work after they have passed the sixty-year mark, if they have been in continuous good standing for twenty years. The amount of this pension is broad-gauge, as is the organization itself. Any member who can qualify in the pension department receives \$16 monthly. A death benefit of \$75 is also paid.

It would be difficult to determine the exact per cent returned as interest upon the investment of money as dues in the two organizations named, but when increased wages, shorter hours, bettered conditions and trade protection is considered it is readily discernible the tremendous per cent paid on the investment.

There are also other international unions, notably the Iron Molders and Boot and Shoe Workers, which are adding beneficiary features.

The officials of trade unions, outside of the instances noted, in this country are and have been indeed slow in recognizing the fact that higher dues and increased benefits have an influence toward solidarity and effectiveness that can be obtained in no other way. The revenues gathered by the fraternal orders ought to a great degree be diverted to the trade unions by the trade unions installing themselves as the beneficiary source for the workers of our land. The income of fraternal societies would be available to organizations of labor if the unions of workers incorporate the beneficiary features of the fraternal societies, and the structure thus formed would make organized labor practically impregnable.

The British trades organizations are advanced in this regard beyond the American ones. The officials of these unions have learned by experience, as also have the members, some of the truths concerning mankind, and have crystallized this knowledge into appropriate provisions in the conduct of their organizations. Too much effort has been expended in the direction of acquiring membership, rather than formulating and putting into effect measures that will increase the efficiency of the local unions. As stated, beneficiary provisions not only have a salutary influence in regular payment of dues, but strengthens the ties that bind the members to the organization. Many labor officials, while realizing the great benefits to be derived by the increasing dues with a consequent increase in the ability of the organization to add further beneficial features, are fearful of a loss of membership. It is a foregone conclusion that any advance in the fixed charges of any international union will decrease its membership for the time being. It is nevertheless a fact that this decrease is only temporary, for as soon as the additional features become understood and appreciated, the membership again rises to the normal point.

These beneficial features, besides preserving equilibrium in the local unions, develop in the membership a desire to further perfect their organization by the addition of other progressive measures. This provokes discussion among individual members, and a wholesome development follows. Rationalism is the realm where success is achieved, and in the organizations guaranteeing a line of benefits, the tendency of the membership

is toward rationalism. The future of any organization is assured when a general interest is aroused by agitation looking toward the perfecting of the same.

Every effort should be put forth by officials of labor to impress upon the membership the importance of high dues and improved methods in the conduct of organizations. The investment of money as dues to our organizations has proven a most profitable one, but more attention must be given in the future to the beneficial features if we expect to hold our position in the procession which steadily moves onward.

## THE LABEL FIRST AND LAST.

The effort of the manufacturers to suppress the union label has started increased activity among the members of labor organizations to boost label goods in Chicago. Heavy fines upon members of unions, and even expulsion in some cases, has been decided upon as a means of impressing the importance of the label upon the members.

The vigorous attack upon the hatters' label, which has caused a strike of nearly 15,000 hatters in the East, is bringing the hat label to the fore more than any other. Fines ranging up to \$5 several Chicago locals have decided shall be the penalty for members caught wearing a hat in which there is no union label properly sewed in.

Probably the next most talked of label just now is the shoe workers' label, and next to this is the label of the cigarmakers' upon tobacco and cigars. All printing and cards, of course, are carefully scrutinized for the printers' label, and the absence of that label has caused many a communication and handbill to go to the waste basket without consideration.

The printers, who advertise their label more extensively than any other craft, have taken the most drastic action in regard to non-union label goods, especially tobacco and wearing apparel. A non-union hat on the head of a union printer will cause a heavy fine for the first offense, and heavier fines for succeeding offenses. Besides, the hat is likely to be destroyed. Non-union cigars and non-union tobacco is strictly prohibited and will cause heavy fines.

The cigar makers' locals of Chicago have also decided upon heavy fines and a careful system of inspection for the union label, and hardly a union in the city has not considered the matter in some shape. It is safe to say that at least half of them have decided upon plans similar to the printers and cigar makers.—New York "Evening Call."

## A TALK ON A NECESSITY.

"Brains are common to all parts of the country, and traces of them have even been discovered in summer at Lenox, Bar Harbor and Newport.

"They are originally used to obtain money, but when money is obtained by them it usually takes their place.

"The quality of brains varies in different localities. Mixed with ginger, they become very valuable. With a spine they are a necessity in every household.

"At one time they influenced literature, but the discovery was made that literature could do without them. Since then they have been almost exclusively devoted to advertising.

"Brains are employed in various enterprises. They make bridges, railroads, and other systems of transportation. They also create capital, and are used extensively in evading the law. They mix with water and gasoline, but are absorbed by alcohol.

"Brains are bought and sold in the open market. They may be traded in on the exchange in Washington and Albany or in other political centers. The best quality, however, are not traded in. Indeed, oftentimes they are not even heard of until long after they have passed away."—Exchange.

Grand Clean Up Sale  
of Men's Wear

Better Clothes

Less Money

\$9.85

for  
Men's  
and  
Young  
Men's  
Fifteen  
Dollar  
Suits

\$14.85

for  
Men's  
and  
Young  
Men's  
Twenty  
Dollars  
Suits

Time to buy now, Prices will never be any lower

FREE with every SUIT a guaranteed Ingersoll Watch or an American Alarm Clock.

Just Say You Saw Our "Ad" in the CLARION

One Week Only—Both Stores

## Hat Specials

Stiff, Soft and Straw Hats, \$3.50 grades.....\$2.85  
Stiff, Soft and Straw Hats, \$2.50 grades..... 1.65  
Stiff, Soft and Straw Hats, \$1.50 and \$2.00 grades 1.00

## Furnishing Goods Specials

In this Department we positively save you money every day in the year

President Suspenders, 50c Grade.....	35c	Monarch and Crown, soft Pleated and Coat Shirts Regular \$1.00.....	76c
Tan, Blue, Black, Green Sox, Reg. 20c Values..	12 1/2c	Norfolk & New Brunswick Natural Wool Shirts and Drawers. Reg. value \$1.50. Garment.....	\$1.15
Plain White and Colored Bordered Handkerchiefs 10c values.....	5c	Men's Best 50c Working Shirts. Plain Blk., Blk. and White Stripes, also L't Shades. Sale Price	35c
50 doz. Men's All Silk Four-in-hand Neckties..	35c	Pink, Blue and Ecru Ribbed 50c Shirt & Draw'rs Sale Price, Each.....	35c
Black and Tan Radium Sox, Seamless, 15c val. Sale Price, 3 pr. for...	25c		
Men's 25c Four-in-hand and Made-up Neckties.	17c		
		Union Made Blue Bibb Overalls.....	55c

BOTH STORES

## Pickett-Atterbury Co.

92 Third Street, near Mission St.  
3226 Mission St., near Valencia

Also Sacramento and Reno



### Thrust and Parry

"In all criminal prosecutions the accused shall enjoy the right to a speedy and public trial by an impartial jury of the state and district wherein the crime shall have been committed, which district shall have been previously ascertained by law, and to be informed of the nature and cause of the accusation; to be confronted with the witnesses against him; to have compulsory process for obtaining witnesses in his favor, and to have the assistance of counsel for his defense."—The sixth amendment to the Constitution of the United States, as quoted by a Citizens' Alliance paper.

Trade unionists have been energetically contending that the sixth amendment has been violated in the case of the A. F. of L. officials, and in other proceedings, especially where injunctions are involved. All through the laws on the statute books the rights of men charged with crime are clearly defined. Trial by jury was considered necessary by the founders of our system of jurisprudence, to offset the danger of punishment inflicted by one-man power. It was never intended that any man should alone interpret the laws and sentence to jail those who might differ from him. What is needed is a return to first principles. When imprisonment faces men, they are entitled to all the protection possible, and we have had too many illustrations of all that is opposite to the sixth amendment, as well as to the Constitution itself.

"The Buck Stove & Range Company of St. Louis is a big concern which employs many men upon the open-shop basis. That is to say, the company, while making no distinction between union men and non-union men, insists upon its own right to define the conditions under which work shall be done in its foundries. Organized labor sought long and in vain to gain 'control' of the works of the Buck Company, and when they finally failed the labor leaders undertook to destroy an 'enemy' which would not yield. The method was to subject the output of the Buck establishment to a rigid boycott; and to make this scheme effective they published in the national labor papers, particularly in the 'Federationist,' the special organ of Mr. Sampel Gompers, the name of the Buck Stove & Range Company under the headings 'unfair' and 'we don't patronize.' This was official notification to the labor unionists of the country that the ban was upon the business of the Buck Company. In other words, it was an attempt through widespread conspiracy to break down and destroy a legitimate industry because it would not bend to the yoke of a meddling and insolent unionism."—San Francisco "Argonaut."

This is a rehash of the oft-repeated "arguments" of the "antis." The substance is contained in the sentence "the company insists upon its own right to define the conditions under which work shall be done in its foundries." This means that Mr. Van Cleave has the right(?) to tell "his men" exactly how long they shall work, the wages they shall receive, and the prevailing conditions of employment. We have to differ from both Mr. Van Cleave and his spokesman, the San Francisco "Argonaut." Nowhere is authority given to owners of foundries or shops to set themselves above the civilizing influences of the age or to impose wage and hour surroundings about employment with their own sweet will as the dictating power. "Owners" have no property right in men. Van Cleave needlessly lengthened the hours of some of his employees. They protested, tried to reach a settlement, and finally did what Mr. Van Cleave and his kind are doing every day—decided not to buy the product of a house that was considered detrimental to their interests. The big difference, however, lies in the fact that the boycotts of the employer usu-

ally have as the actuating motive a coin basis, while the trade unionists are seeking to advance not only themselves but the thousands of others who benefit by the gains of organization. In the one instance we have self as the motive—in the other, the interests of a large number.

### INFORMATION FOR UNIONISTS.

BY E. LEWIS EVANS,  
Secretary-Treasurer Tobacco Workers' International Union.

The brands of tobacco "Gold Crumbs," "Queen Quality," "Duke's Mixture" and "Old North State" are all made by firms which are a part of the American Tobacco Company.

As soon as we were certain of the fact that these firms had sold out to the American Tobacco Company, we withdrew the use of the label. They had been running their factories for some time under cover of independence, and in that way were deceiving the public. They ran the factories presumably as independents in order to retain the use of the label. It has done the label a great deal of harm, as a number of factories have done the same thing. So the rumor is true that these brands are no longer union made.

We ask our friends to look for the little blue label on all purchases of tobacco. Accept nothing else; and if it does not bear the label, refuse to buy it. Insist upon having the blue label on all tobaccos you buy.

### IN MIRTHFUL STRAIN.

Minister: "Sandy, why don't you come to my church?"

Sandy: "Three reasons, sir: First, I dinna like your theology; second, I dinna like your singin'; third, it was at your kirk that I met my wife."

\* \* \*

An American guest for the night at an inn in Stirling, Scotland, descended to the office at break of day and complained to the person in charge that the bed was hard.

"It was like sleeping on a board," he said.

The person in charge replied with cold austerity: "The great Duke of Wellington once slept in that bed."

"No wonder they called him the 'Iron Duke,'" remarked the guest, ruefully rubbing his person as he turned away.

\* \* \*

"Will you take a chance on kissing a pretty girl?" asked the young lady with the raffle tickets at the church fair.

The crusty and confirmed bachelor held up his hands in horror. "What, me?" he gasped. "No, indeed, don't take any such chances as those. Chap took a chance like that one time, and six months later he married the young lady."

\* \* \*

The fair young debutante was surrounded by an admiring crowd of officers at the colonel's ball. Mamma was standing near by, smiling complacently at her daughter's social success. The discussion was over the quarrel of the day before between two brother officers. "What was the casus belli?" asked the fair debutante. "Maud!" exclaimed mamma, in a shocked voice, "how often have I told you to stay stomach?"

## Richmond Ranges

**\$1.00**  
**A Week**

## STERLING Furniture Co.

1049 Market Street  
Opposite McAllister

**CAN'T BUST 'EM**  
**OVERALLS & PANTS**  
**UNION MADE**  
**ARGONAUT SHIRTS**

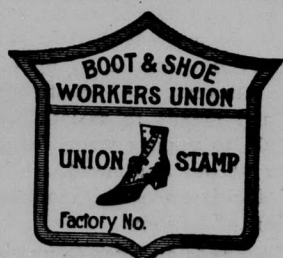
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## UNION MEMBERS, BE CONSISTENT!

### Buy Shoes Bearing the Union Stamp



246 SUMMER STREET

Union Stamp Shoes for Men, Women and Children can be had if you insist. If you don't insist you are actually an employer of Convict, Unfair and Citizens' Alliance Labor.

The Union Stamp stands for Arbitration, Peace and Liberty in the Shoe Trade. Shoes without the Stamp stand for Convict, Unfair, Non-Union and Alliance Labor, supported by fraud and slander.

### Boot and Shoe Workers' Union

BOSTON, MASS.



# LABOR CLARION

Published Weekly by the S. F. Labor Council

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WILL J. FRENCH.....Editor

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Single copies, 5 cents.

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"I cannot praise a fugitive or cloistered virtue, unexercised and unbreathed, that never sallies out and seeks her adversary."—John Milton.

Patronize the merchants who offer their wares through the medium of the advertising columns of the "Labor Clarion." They are showing their practical sympathy, and are entitled to a like expression in return. The surest way is to let the firm know you are returning good for good.

A far-reaching injunction was granted in Chicago during April by Judge Julian Mack against the Associated Building Trades. He enjoined its officers and members, under penalty of contempt of court, from striking in sympathy with the tile layers, who were involved in difficulty with their employers.

Professor J. T. Goode says that within three thousand years Niagara will be dry, and Chicago will be the source of a great river. We note that he doesn't say that Chicago will be dry. There will be opportunity for most of us who have the time to visit Niagara before the Professor's limit expires.

Bessie Beatty is writing some excellent articles in the San Francisco "Bulletin" under the topic "How the Other Man Lives." She has dealt with the baker, the milkman, and the teamster, so far. The stories depict the advance in the lives of those who are associated in trade unions, and they are powerfully written.

Next week we expect to print the first of two installments of Harris Weinstock's report to Governor Gillett on labor conditions in England. It is a very interesting document, and will be published for the first time in any paper in the United States. Mr. Weinstock is now in the Australasian colonies, still on his mission as Commissioner from the State of California. Our readers should not overlook the findings as they appeared to the investigator during his tour of Great Britain.

The "Boston Herald" announces the inception of a movement to commemorate the three-hundredth anniversary of the landing of the Pilgrims and the founding of New England by a World's Tercentennial Exposition in Boston in 1920. The announcement is emphatic. It declares that the United States shall reserve the year named for a World's Fair, and that Boston and New England will give the intervening years to plans and preparations for an exposition on a scale and magnitude commensurate with the importance of the event which was the birth of the American nation. Another reason given is that New England has never had a fair of a world character. In order to assist in the proper celebration as outlined, the friends of the "Labor Clarion" are requested to reserve the year 1920.

## NEEDS OF BOX MAKERS AND SAWYERS.

On the first day of May the Standard Box Factory locked out its men, members of the Box Makers and Sawyers' Union, because they refused to accept a reduction in wage from \$3 to \$2.50 a day.

It will be remembered that in two other factories the unionists were obliged to quit work on account of the unjust discharge of their president. With only thirty minutes for lunch, a time clock was installed that the management insisted should be punched both going out and coming in. This meant that some of the men had to stand in line to await the opportunity to ring, thus losing several minutes out of the thirty. A dignified protest of the president, combined with a request for a conference, resulted in his discharge. Consequently, his fellow employees could do naught else than make the issue their own.

Today the Mercantile Box Factory is the only union concern in the city of San Francisco.

With customary malice, the Citizens' Alliance did its best to supply men to take the places vacated in the two factories first involved. Then when wages were reduced in the Standard, the opportunity to show the real Alliance purpose was not lost sight of. If there was the least consistency in the organization, in view of its oft-repeated statements that it has no quarrel with trade unionism, strong objections would have been raised to the reduction of wage policy. There isn't a man or woman in the State of California who wouldn't agree with the statement that \$3 a day for skilled workmen in a city like San Francisco is a rate that should not be lowered. Think of citizens supporting wives and families on this sum, and then try to depict the conditions that must prevail should the \$2.50 a day scale be successfully installed. The issue involved does not concern the box makers and sawyers alone. Every merchant and storekeeper is concerned. When wages are reduced below an adequate rate there is made an onslaught on the American home, on accepted and reasonable standards, and on all that is vital to progress.

There should be a vigorous protest against the "debilitating doctrine" of the law of supply and demand. Some people prate of the ability to hire cheap men, as though the saving—to the employer—of a few dollars a day was the cornerstone of civilization. These employers should take a course in economics. Let them write to men like Dr. John Graham Brooks, who is delivering a course of lectures before the students of the University of California. Then they will receive a sample of doctrine both sound and just. There isn't a professor of economics in any of our universities who wouldn't combat the pernicious statement involved in the cry of "supply and demand."

What, then, are the needs of the box makers and sawyers?

They should receive the emphatic endorsement of those who believe in what is right. Trade unionism is leading the fight. A large sum of money has been donated by local organizations, and some of it has come from outside centers. Support of both a financial and moral nature is rightfully due those struggling to offset greed, the father of reduction.

There are opportunities to render valuable aid in diverting work to the one fair factory—the Mercantile. Many of our unions and those who sympathize with us can do a great deal in this connection. A unanimity of purpose to uphold the box makers and sawyers, to contribute money, to plan ways and means to assist them otherwise, and, above all, to oppose wage reduction with all the vigor at our command, is the plain, every-day duty of citizens of this community, regardless of union affiliations.

The "Labor Clarion" extends an offer to use its columns to the men involved in this struggle. They are upholding the principles we believe in.

## A LABOR TEMPLE FOR THE FUTURE.

The San Francisco Labor Council will soon consider the most feasible plan to erect a permanent home in the metropolis of the Pacific Coast. The present structure, as is generally known, is of a temporary character, erected at a time when self-sacrifice and co-operation were the requisites that called out the best in men and women.

As time goes on, it is readily seen that the growing needs of organized labor require a labor temple with better facilities for meeting and office purposes. This is said without the slightest reflection on the temple now the headquarters of the central body. It has served well, is serving to advantage, and will be superseded by something better in the natural order of events.

In many of the cities of the United States there are labor temples a credit to the movement and ornaments to their respective abodes. Kansas City has a fine structure. Los Angeles has a temple that, though uncompleted, is a monument to the efforts of organized labor of the southern city. Sacramento unions own a splendid site, and on Labor Day will lay the cornerstone of an edifice that will prove a pride of the city. In Seattle they have a home worth the name. Bakersfield has plans for a temple under consideration. Washington, D. C., has a typographical temple that serves its purposes admirably, and where the headquarters of the A. F. of L. are located. New York Typographical Union contemplates the erection of an up-to-date building in a central location. Houston, Texas, has a live agitation with the same object in view. There are many other cities that might be named, but space forbids.

The foregoing shows, however, that the San Francisco Labor Council can emulate many examples. The Building Trades Council labor temple and the Carpenters' Hall are fine buildings. There will, one of these days, be a third structure for the central body.

It is pleasing to note the success of our labor temple, so far, and its prospects for the future are excellent. Erected on leased ground shortly after the disaster of 1906, the directors have paid half the indebtedness in less than half the time the lease will run, and the indications are that all the unions will be reimbursed and a substantial surplus left, besides the building and fixtures, as a start for the home that will stay.

It seems to the "Labor Clarion" that the location should be nearer the down-town section of the city. Business has, for some time, returned to former quarters, and a labor temple can be both central and useful for its purposes when the needs of those who will require its services are considered.

As for the plans for the future it is somewhat early to predict. It will not be long until conferences will be held between officers of the Labor Council and Hall Association and the views obtained of affiliated unions through their delegates.

A practical way is to secure a piece of ground first. Sacramento and Los Angeles did this. They made no mistake. With such an asset the temple will soon follow.

The question of finances will have to be carefully considered. Organized labor is strong enough to provide ways and means, but the best plan to suit the diversified needs of our unions is a subject for mature judgment. A labor temple will be erected. Of that there is no doubt. It can be made a complete success, and will be a factor in strengthening the movement. Not only that, a well-conducted institution will prove a money-making venture, for the rents to be derived from offices, halls and concessions will amount to a large sum monthly.

It behooves unionists to assist the general committee soon to be appointed with suggestions the result of acquaintance with building projects in other cities, or of observation or reading.



## NOTES FROM THE QUAD BOX.

## A Sample of Union Fraternalism.

In the May number of the "Stationary Firemen's Journal" is a letter from Thomas Rooney well worth quoting in part, for it illustrates the beneficial side of the labor movement, and affords opportunity to moralize on the possibilities of our trade organizations. Mr. Rooney says:

"Bro. Feeney died of a cancer, or rather a growth on the lining of the stomach. The union started a subscription for the benefit of his wife and six children, realizing thus far \$215; with the death benefit we give to every member's family, making \$315. His oldest boy and girl can earn enough to keep themselves; the girl is sixteen years old, the boy fourteen. Bro. Riley, president of our local, has interested himself to see that their unfinished house is completed so they can let the first floor. The family lives in the basement. Ten of the boys of Local 68 were out there last Sunday lathing the four rooms, and next Sunday the plasterers will be there."

A sermon is preached for the trade union in these many instances of caring for those dependent on others for support. The text is deeds, not words. The sneers of the scoffers are lost when faced with examples like that cited of the stationary firemen.

\* \* \*

## Farmers Report on Japanese to Labor Bureau.

In the Yolo basin a fruit grower told the State officials: "I don't employ any Japs. You cannot depend on them."

Here is the way it appeared to a fruit grower of the Santa Clara Valley:

"If we could get Portugese we would prefer them to any other kind of help. Our greatest objection to Japanese is that they are not to be depended upon. They are liable to strike at any time, and furthermore, they take most of the money they earn out of the country. We provide comfortable quarters for all our help."

A grower of oranges and lemons in Fresno county said:

"The Japanese are getting more numerous each year. They do fairly well for picking, but they do not amount to very much where horses and machinery are concerned."

\* \* \*

## A Protest Against Unskilled Sailors.

In last week's issue we dealt with the memorial to Congress prepared by the International Seamen's Union of America, urging a standard of skill for seamen. Quotations from the reports of United States officials who conducted inquiries into the loss of life in the tragedies of the City of Rio de Janeiro and the Slocum revealed the necessity of adequate legislation to protect the lives of travelers.

Referring to the shipowner who asks for a ship subsidy, the report says:

"Having been relieved of risks and liabilities, and having been given immunities as have been herein mentioned, and having driven the American from the sea, thereby weakening our navy, and now employing and thereby training foreigners and men of alien and antagonistic races, making them ready to be employed by other navies, he insists upon continuing these conditions, while he urges Congress to further tax the whole American people to help him carry on his private business."

These recommendations are urged in the report:

"Life-saving appliances are good; but men to handle them are above all things needed, and unless the law so compels, experience has demonstrated that vessels will be both inefficiently and insufficiently manned."

"Under the law as now construed, the owner of a passenger steamer may get his men regardless of any previous experience which they may or may not have had, regardless of whether they understand the language spoken by the officers or

not. Under the law as we suggest that it be amended, the owners would still have the world to draw from, but would be held down to a reasonable standard of individual skill. Skilled seamen are becoming more and more difficult to obtain, and it was no doubt this fact which caused Mr. Grosvenor to say in his report on House Resolution No. 17,098, on page 5:

"And we could not man with efficient sailors, one-half of the battleships, cruisers, torpedo boats, etc., of our splendid navy."

"The same knowledge, no doubt, caused the Marine Commission to recommend to the 'proper committees of the Senate and the House of Representatives a friendly consideration of a standard of individual efficiency.' In what vessels is this to begin if not in passenger vessels, where the first consideration is, or should be, the safety of the traveling public?"

\* \* \*

## The Reckless Autoist and His Prey.

During the past fifteen months in New York city, 101 persons have been killed by automobiles. Winthrop E. Scarritt, former president of the Automobile Club of America, says in the New York "World":

"A fine means nothing to Mr. Richman. Moreover, public sentiment is none too strongly in favor of the present laws, which provide for fines or imprisonment for overspeeding. It is not mere high speed that is dangerous, for what is high speed on one occasion is not on another. What the legislature should provide against is recklessness. Nine out of ten accidents are caused by recklessness. The law permits eight or ten miles an hour in the city streets, yet in passing through a street crowded with playing children such speed is flagrant recklessness."

"What the Automobile Club is endeavoring to do, and what I believe will prove to be the only solution of the exceedingly grave problem, is to obtain an entirely new set of automobile laws, laws that will lay emphasis not on speed, but on recklessness. For a first offense we would provide a fine. A record of the arrest and conviction should be made on the back of the automobilist's license. A second offense should be punished by a heavier fine and the forwarding of a transcript of the court proceedings to the Secretary of State, who would immediately suspend the driver's license for a period of from six months to a year. A third offense should be punished by a still heavier fine and the revocation of the license for all time."

\* \* \*

## Japanese Denied Right of Citizenship.

Last Tuesday Federal Judge Edmund Waddill, Jr., of the United States District Court for the eastern district of Virginia, rendered a decision of moment after considering the application of Namyo Bessho, a Japanese "chief steward" in the United States navy for naturalization papers. The Judge held that under the Federal statutes no Japanese or alien, except of white blood or of African descent or nativity, can become an American citizen, even though he has seen service in the United States navy or marine corps.

Bessho claimed the right of naturalization under the act of Congress of July 26, 1894, giving an alien of the age of twenty-one years and upward who has served honorably in the navy or marine corps the right of citizenship, after proper court form.

District Attorney Robert H. Talley, appearing for the Government, resisted this, holding that under Section 2169 of the Federal statutes, as amended in 1875, only "free white persons" and "aliens of African descent" are entitled to naturalization.

Judge Waddill sustained this, ruling that the act of 1894 could not repeal by implication the statute of 1875, and that there are no direct terms of appeal.

Bessho is preparing an appeal.

## CHARLES STELZLE IN GREAT BRITAIN.

The Rev. Charles Stelzle, superintendent of the Presbyterian Department of Church and Labor, who, for several years has been contributing to our columns, has just returned from a two months' study of the social and industrial conditions of working people in the European countries. The object of this visit was to give him a larger outlook upon the life of the working people, so that he might be better equipped for the work which he is doing in the United States.

While in London he had a number of conferences with the labor members of Parliament, besides meeting many other persons who are active in reform work of various kinds in Great Britain. Mr. Stelzle addressed several large mass meetings of workmen in London, Glasgow, Manchester and Edinburgh, discussing various aspects of the industrial problem. He also met and talked with the socialist leaders in Germany, France, Belgium and England, among them Herr Bebel of the German Reichstag, J. Ramsay MacDonald of the House of Commons, besides a number of others.

The fraternal delegates from the British Trades Congress, who have been attending the annual conventions of the American Federation of Labor, showed their appreciation of the entertainment accorded them in this country by extending to Mr. Stelzle a hospitality which made his visit particularly pleasant.

Mr. Stelzle will write for us a series of articles telling of some of his observations abroad.

Mr. Stelzle has had a busy and varied life, and he is still a young man. Born in the tenement-house district in New York, sweatshop worker at eight, newsboy, machinist, author, lecturer, preacher. Member International Association of Machinists. Director Department of Christian Sociology in Bible Teachers' Training School, New York. Chairman Committee on Church and Labor, Federation of Churches and Christian Organizations, New York. Superintendent Presbyterian Department of Church and Labor.

## SEATTLE OPEN SHOP FAILS.

The attempt of the Builders' Exchange of Seattle to wipe the labor unions in the building trades of the map of that city, has failed. The Seattle "Union Record" comments on the outcome of the struggle in its issue of April 24th, saying in part:

"After trying to get along for more than two years on an open shop plan of conducting their business, and advertising all over the country for non-union workmen, flooding the city with incompetents, and in other ways working hardships upon the mechanics of Seattle, the Builders' Exchange has at last confessed defeat and acknowledged that the only place to secure competent workmen is through the channel of organized labor. They do not say all this, but their action is a confession of it. The unions in the building trades have not attempted to retaliate in any way, feeling certain the business sense of the majority of the members of the exchange would sooner or later result in the manner in which it did last Tuesday evening. The harm done the merchants and members of the exchange who desired to be fair can not be estimated. Hundreds of thousands of dollars have been lost to Seattle by the blind policy pursued, and the only people benefited were the few Eastern contractors who came in with their crews of cheap labor to get the cream of the buildings in Seattle prior to the opening of the Fair, and have taken their profits to the points from which they came."

Among recent donations to the box makers and sawyers are \$25 from Carpenters' Union, No. 483; \$200 from the teamsters, \$100 from the sailors, \$25 from the laundry workers, and \$10 from the bartenders. Contributions have been received from outside organizations.



## San Francisco Labor Council

### Synopsis of Minutes of the Regular Meeting Held April 30, 1909.

Meeting called to order at 8:10 P. M., President Kelly in the chair. Minutes of previous meeting approved as corrected. Correction referred to pile drivers; their jurisdictional dispute was with carpenters, and not with Local No. 78.

**Credentials**—Coopers, No. 131—Jas. P. Kelleher, vice H. Woirda. Stable Employees—Antone Carlson, vice John O'Fallon. Box Makers—Jas. F. Burke, vice Wm. McIntosh. Delegates seated.

**Communications**—Filed—From Glass Blowers, No. 22, regretting inability to donate to hatters or box makers, and giving reasons therefor. From Tobacco Workers' International Union, stating that F. R. Penn is a part of the tobacco trust, and no longer entitled to the use of the label. Referred to Executive Committee—Wage scale and agreement of the Waiters' Union, No. 30. From Bay and River Steamboatmen, requesting a boycott on El Campo picnic grounds. From Riggers' Protective Union, calling attention to the unfair attitude of Smith, Rice & Co. From San Francisco Laundry Owners' Club, requesting a conference through the executive committee. A communication from Omaha Central Labor Council relative to the appointment of Mr. Raymond Robbins as a lecturer for the A. F. of L. was laid over to unfinished business. From the Anti-Jap Laundry League, inviting the Council to send a representative to their convention to be held at Van Ness Hall, Sunday, May 9, 1909. Moved to accept the invitation and the chair to appoint a delegation of three to represent this Council. The chair appointed Brothers Foster, Walsh and Kahn.

**Reports of Unions**—Bakers, No. 24—Have conferred with the joint board of cooks, waiters, etc., and have been assured of their moral support in unionizing Latin bakeries. Musicians—Have made second donation of \$50 to the United Hatters; have unionized the Silver Palace Theater. Box Makers—Notices have been posted of a 50-cents per day reduction in wages; will resist reduction; thank unions for donations. Bartenders—Have donated \$50 to box makers; Fernbrook Park dispute satisfactorily settled. Barbers—Have boycotted 10-cent shop at 234 Third street. Stablemen—Are initiating many new members; expect to unionize all stables; donated \$16.50 to box makers. Pile Drivers—Three men have been given back positions at Mare Island navy yard; thank Council for assistance; jurisdictional dispute with carpenters still unsettled. Cooks—Business improving. Teamsters—Have donated \$400 to box makers; are still boycotting the Bekin's Van and Storage Co. Machinists—Business poor; are still using all efforts to perpetuate municipal shop in Department of Electricity; joint board of Police and Fire Commissioners seem anxious to put said shop out of business. Laundry Workers—Business fair; are pushing boycott against North Point Laundry; have donated \$25 a week for four weeks to the box makers.

**Executive Committee**—The committee reported that it had carefully considered the communication from Daniel O'Connell, and recommended relative to the Geary street railroad and the failure to advertise same that the secretary be instructed to communicate with the Board of Supervisors, calling attention to this seeming error, and stating that this Council hopes that if re-introduction of the ordinance will rectify the mistake, that the ordinance be re-introduced, and legally passed, in order that the will of the people as expressed so often in reference to the Geary street railroad shall not be vitiated. The committee also reported that the secretary had been instructed to confer with the clerk of the Board of Supervisors and ascertain their reasons for failure to advertise the ordinance as suggested. The secretary read a long letter from the clerk

of the Board of Supervisors, justifying the manner of publication which had been complained against, stating that in his opinion the present manner of advertising the ordinance was properly legal. Moved that the recommendation of the executive committee be concurred in. Amended, that action upon this recommendation be indefinitely postponed; amendment carried. On the matter of the issue of \$10,850,000 worth of bonds for a proposed civic center, the committee reported that it had deferred action one week, and had requested Delegate Casey to be present at the next meeting with whatever data he may have bearing thereon; concurred in. Relative to the proposed charter amendment for a 12-hour day for firemen, the committee recommended that action upon this proposal be deferred until the Council is able to get something more definite than is contained in the communication; concurred in. Relative to placing the departments of the municipality under civil service, the committee recommended that the Council take no action on same, but leave this matter to the discretion of the individual delegates; concurred in. On the proposition to amend the charter in reference to the Public Library Trustees, making their office an appointive one by the Mayor, and preventing trustees from perpetuating themselves in office, and electing their successors, the committee recommended that we declare ourselves in favor of amending the charter to take the power of appointing their successors out of the hands of the Public Library trustees; concurred in. On the request for a boycott of Fernbrook Park, from the Bartenders' Union, the committee reported it had been laid over for one week. The secretary reported that the management of the park had signed an agreement to employ only union bartenders, and the dispute had been adjusted. The committee recommended that the Council declare its intention of levying a boycott on the Crescent Feather Co.; concurred in. The committee laid over for one week the communication from Grant Hamilton on the electrical workers' dispute. The committee recommended that the secretary be instructed to communicate with the secretary of the Piano, Organ and Instrument Workers' Union, and request him to place the seal on all communications in the future; concurred in. The committee recommended that the secretary be empowered to make such alterations relative to shelves as may assure more commodious quarters in the Council's office; concurred in. The committee also recommended that the wage scale and agreement of the Photo Engravers' Union be endorsed; concurred in. The report of the committee was concurred in.

**Auditing Committee**—Reported favorably on all bills, and warrants, were ordered drawn for same. The trustees reported that they had examined the books of the secretary and treasurer, and found them correct in every respect. The report was referred to the "Labor Clarion."

**Special Committees**—The committee on fire alarm boxes reported that a dispute had arisen between the members of the committee on electricity of the Board of Supervisors, and the joint board of Police and Fire Commissioners; the committee holding out for specifications that will permit of bidding, and not the specifications for fire alarm boxes as presented, which precluded all but one firm from bidding. Moved that the stand taken by the committee on electricity be endorsed. Delegate Hagerty presented the following resolution as an amendment to the motion: Resolved, That we again declare ourselves in favor of the manufacturing of fire alarm boxes in the municipal shop of this city, and that we protest against the letting of this work by contract or otherwise, and against the manufacture of these boxes by private parties; carried.

At this time Bro. J. J. Sullivan, International President of the Steam Fitters, was introduced, and spoke to the delegates on the deplorable con-

ditions existing throughout the country today; he paid tribute to the central councils and stated that they were the bulwarks of the American Federation of Labor. He said that there was something radically wrong when people in this country were starving in the midst of plenty. He called the delegates' attention to the necessity of demanding the label on all purchases. His remarks were applauded.

**Labor Day Committee**—The committee reported that it held its first meeting, and organized by electing W. R. Hagerty chairman and the secretary of the Council as secretary of the committee. They submitted three recommendations, as follows: 1st. That if any member is absent from two consecutive meetings without sufficient excuse, that he be reported to the Council with a request that another delegate be appointed in his place. 2d. That one of the features of the Labor Day celebration be a parade, and that all unions be requested to take part in same; also that literary exercises be held on that day. 3d. That the Labor Day committee be empowered to endeavor to secure the co-operation of the Building Trades Council on holding a joint Labor Day celebration. Report concurred in.

Committee on donations to assist hatters reported they were visiting the unions and asking them to donate; only four members attending to business.

Delegate McLaughlin inquired as to why it would not be possible to have this committee devote its attention to soliciting funds for the box makers on strike. Moved that the committee appointed to solicit funds for the hatters be instructed to also devote its efforts to soliciting funds for the box makers. Amended, that a committee of ten be appointed to solicit funds for the Box Makers' Union; amendment carried. The chair appointed Delegates Rose, Rosenthal, Sexton, Henley, Dijeau, Licht, O'Connell, Lomasney, O'Neill and Desepte.

**Unfinished Business**—The communication from the Central Labor Council of Omaha, requesting us to join in an effort to have Mr. Raymond Robbins appointed by the executive council of the A. F. of L. as a lecturer in the interest of the labor movement, was considered. Moved, that we concur in the request of the Omaha central body, and join in the effort to have Mr. Raymond Robbins so appointed; carried.

Delegate Keogh of the musicians was granted three weeks' leave of absence.

**Receipts**—Press Feeders, \$6; Metal Polishers, \$4; Cracker Bakers, \$2; Garment Cutters, \$4;

Patronize  
Home Industry  
and wear  
Union Hats  
Lundstrom Hats

ARE MADE IN SAN FRANCISCO  
BY UNION MEN.

Four Stores:

1178 Market Street  
64 Market Street  
605 Kearny Street  
2640 Mission St.



Gas Appliance and Stove Fitters, \$2; Bay and River Steamboatmen, \$6; Glass Blowers, \$6; Bottle Caners, \$2; Machine Hands, \$2; Barbers, \$14; Janitors, \$4; Stable Employees, \$8; Mailers, \$4; Boot and Shoe Cutters, \$4. Total \$68.00

**Expenses**—Secretary, \$30; postage, \$5; stenographer, \$20; J. J. Kenny, \$15; P. O'Brien, \$10; W. N. Brunt Co., \$16; F. Malloye & Co., stationery, \$1.50; Typewritorium, for services, \$1. Total, \$98.50.

Members of affiliated unions are urged to demand the union label on all purchases.

Adjourned at 10:55 p. m.

Respectfully submitted,

ANDREW J. GALLAGHER, Secretary.

#### REPORT OF FINANCIAL SECRETARY.

##### Receipts.

November 1, 1908, to January 31, 1909.

Bakers, \$42; Bakery Drivers, \$8; Cracker Bakers, \$6; Pie Bakers, \$6; Barbers, \$42; Blacksmiths, Ship and Machine, \$12; Blacksmiths' Helpers, \$8; Boilermakers No. 205, \$48; Boilermakers No. 25, \$12; Bookbinders, \$18; Boot and Shoe Workers, \$18; Boot and Shoe Cutters, \$4; Brewery Workmen, \$32; Beer Drivers, \$22; Beer Bottlers, \$12; Broom Makers, \$6; Barber Shop Porters, Bootblacks' Union, \$8; Bottle Caners, \$6; Bartenders, \$30; Butchers' Union, \$40; Boat Builders, \$4; Box Makers and Sawyers, \$12; Bay and River Steamboatmen, \$18; Carriage and Wagon Workers, \$24; Cigar Makers, \$18; Shoe Clerks, \$24; Retail Clerks, \$20; Drug Clerks, \$16; Grocery Clerks, \$6; Coopers, \$18; Machine Coopers, \$16; Cemetery Employees, \$8; Cooks, \$24; Electrical Workers, \$42; Electrical Workers (application fee), \$5; Firemen, \$18; Garment Cutters, \$4; Garment Workers, \$40; Glass Blowers, \$12; Gas Workers, \$30; Gas Appliance and Stovefitters, \$6; Hatters, \$6; Hackmen, \$18; Horseshoers, \$20; Ice Drivers and Helpers, \$12; Janitors, \$12; Leather Workers, \$12; Laundry Drivers, \$24; Machinists, \$60; Metal Polishers, \$12; Machine Hands, \$2; Molders, \$30; Musicians, \$42; Milkers, \$12; Milk Wagon Drivers, \$24; Mailers, \$12; Pile Drivers, \$24; Pattern Makers, \$8; Photo Engravers, \$12; Printing Pressmen, \$16; Press Feeders and Assistants, \$12; Pavers, \$4; Paste Makers, \$8; Postoffice Clerks, \$12; Rammermen, \$6; Retail Delivery Drivers, \$12; Steam Laundry Workers, \$60; Ship Painters, \$16; Sailors of the Pacific, \$60; Street Railway Employees, \$60; Ship Joiners, \$8; Stage Employees, \$8; Stereotypers and Electrotypers, \$24; Steamfitters and Helpers, \$8; Sail Makers, \$8; Ship Drillers, \$8; Soap Workers, \$10; Stable Employees, \$24; Sugar Workers, \$18; Soda and Mineral Water Bottlers Union, \$4; Soda and Mineral Water Drivers, \$6; Tanners, \$6; Tailors, \$30; Teamsters, \$60; Typographical, \$90; Upholsterers, \$18; Waiters, \$40; Web Pressmen, \$12; Water Workers, \$6; Waitresses, \$30; refund by D. McLennan to A. F. of L., \$8; interest on money in Hibernia Bank, Dec. 31, 1908, \$20.79; refund from Building Trades Council for mass meeting, \$160.15. Total, \$1,949.94.

##### Expenses.

November 1, 1908, to January 31, 1909.

Secretary's salary, \$390; Stenographer's salary, \$261.50; Financial Secretary's salary, \$45; Sergeant-at-Arms' salary, \$30; Treasurer's salary, ending December 31, 1908, \$20; rent, \$202; printing, \$10.50; stationery, \$64.95; postage, \$37; telephone and telegrams, \$48.80; literature, \$161; donations, \$100; Federation, \$6; law and legislation, \$168; miscellaneous, \$247.80; livery, \$150.50. Total, \$1,943.05.

Balance on hand, Nov. 1, 1908.....\$1,100.26

Receipts from November 1, 1908, to January 31, 1909.....1,929.15

Interest on money in Hibernia Bank, to December 31, 1908.....20.79

Total.....\$3,050.20

Disbursements from November 1, 1908, to January 31, 1909.....1,943.05

Balance on hand, February 1, 1909.....\$1,107.15

Fraternally submitted,

JAS. J. KENNY, Financial Secretary.

#### TREASURER'S REPORT.

Cash on hand, November 1, 1908.....\$1,100.26

Received from Financial Secretary during month of November.....458.00

Received from Financial Secretary during month of December.....648.00

Received from Financial Secretary during month of January, 1909.....823.15

Interest on money in Hibernia Bank.....20.79

Total.....\$3,050.20

Paid out as per warrants during month of November.....\$389.20

Paid out as per warrants during month of December.....442.60

Paid out as per warrants during month of January, 1909.....1,111.25

Total.....\$1,943.05

Total cash.....\$3,050.20

Total expenditures for quarter.....1,943.05

Balance.....\$1,107.15

Savings deposit with Hibernia Savings and Loan Society.....\$936.71

Commercial deposit with Western National Bank.....170.44

Total.....\$1,107.15

Cash on hand, Nov. 1, 1908.....\$1,100.26

Cash on hand, January 31, 1909.....1,107.15

Receipts over expenses.....\$6.89

Respectfully submitted,

D. McLENNAN, Treasurer.

San Francisco, April 28, 1909.

To the Officers and Members of the S. F. Labor Council, 316 Fourteenth St., City.

Dear Sirs and Brothers: We, the undersigned Auditing Committee have examined the books and vouchers of the secretaries and treasurer, and find them correct in every respect.

Respectfully submitted,

J. W. SPENCER,

O. E. HENLEY,

Auditing Committee, S. F. Labor Council.

#### LENGTH OF RUSSIAN LABORING DAY.

Consul John H. Grout of Odessa transmits a decree by the Prefect of that Russian city fixing the laboring day for artisans at a uniform length of twelve hours. However, out of the twelve hours the laborers are allowed two hours for rest and taking meals. In addition to these two hours, youths under seventeen years of age must be allowed three hours daily to attend school. Overtime work is permitted only in extreme cases. Artisans of the Christian faith are not required to work on Sundays or feast days. Hebrews and Mohammedans are not required to work on days when the rules of their creeds forbid work. Artisans, such as bakers and barbers, who work on Sundays, must be given the following day for rest.

## UNION MEN!



We wish to announce that ALL of OUR GARMENTS are made in OUR own MODERN WORKSHOP, BY SKILLED UNION MECHANICS, and the PRICE IS NO HIGHER than the non-union firm. Let us MAKE your

## Spring Suit!

### Kelleher & Browne

The Irish Tailors

Seventh and Market Streets

Pioneers of the Union Label in this City

Open Saturday Evenings Until 10 o'Clock



James A. Sorensen  
Pres. and Treas.  
14K, 18K, 22K  
WEDDING RINGS

### Sorensen Co.

Reliable Jewelers  
and Opticians

Eyes Examined FREE by  
Expert Optician.

Largest and finest assortment in Diamonds, Watches, Clocks, Jewelry, Silverware, Cut Glass, Opera Glasses, Umbrellas and Silver Novelities.

715 Market St., next Call Bldg.  
2503 Mission St., near 22d.  
All watch repairing warranted for 2 years.

## Wallenstein & Frost

824 Market Street, Opp. 4th.

## Union Made Suits

HAND TAILORED

## \$15 to \$25

### James G. Maguire

Attorney-at-Law

Suite 612 Humboldt Bank Building

### The Cigar Makers' Union Label

Color  
Light  
Blue



LOCAL  
STAMP

Demand  
It When  
Buying





## News Gleaned Among the Unions



Frank McGovern, business agent of the milk wagon drivers, was presented on the evening of April 28th with a handsome silver service and Morris chair, on returning from his honeymoon trip. The union also donated to the hatters and box makers and sawyers.

Last Wednesday Judge Thomas F. Graham refused to issue a temporary restraining order against the Barbers' Union to prevent it from advertising a boycott.

The janitors will nominate officers on Sunday, May 16th. At the last meeting four candidates were initiated, and \$10 donated to the box makers and sawyers. C. M. Erickson reports that he is encouraged with the result of his efforts to unionize the janitors employed in the downtown department stores and buildings, some of whom receive low wages.

The barbers are preparing to give a picnic. During the past month, thirty-five names were added to the membership roll.

The retail clerks will give an entertainment and smoker in Retail Clerks' Hall on Friday evening, May 21st. The charter for the Fresno union has arrived, and steps have been instituted to start a local in Marysville.

The pavers have donated \$10 to the striking box makers and sawyers.

E. H. Misner is out of the hospital. He had a bad attack of rheumatism, and was forced to seek expert medical advice. His place as business representative of the machinists was filled temporarily. Mr. Misner's friends in the labor movement are glad to see him around again.

The bookbinders are busily engaged preparing for their picnic at Fairfax Park on May 30th. President T. P. Garrity is at the head of a committee that will leave no stone unturned to give guests the proverbial good time.

The machinists will vote by the referendum process for international officers in June. Substantial donations to the hatters and box makers and sawyers are reported, and weekly contributions for the same purpose will be made.

At the last meeting of the theatrical stage employee's executive board, permission was given all members to contribute their services to the benefit of the associated managers at the Princess Theater last Tuesday afternoon. These generous acts are duly appreciated.

There is a proper desire on the part of the machinists to have the municipal shop, which, of course, is erected and equipped, used for the manufacture of all the supplies needed by the municipality in the line indicated.

Last Saturday—May Day—the labor difficulties on the great lakes came to a head. For some time the "open shoppers" have been anxious to try conclusions with the unions. Seamen, marine firemen, engineers, cooks and stewards, oilers and water carriers, are involved, to the number of several thousand men. At the last meeting of the local Sailors' Union resolutions were adopted commending the struggle in defense of the right to organize, and promising support. William Livingstone of Detroit is president of the Lake Carriers' Association, the vessel owners' organization. He is a millionaire and has been identified with lake marine interests since 1861.

Organizer W. E. Terry of the A. F. of L. reports that the tailoring house of F. J. Clancy, 992 Market street, does not carry the union label of the tailors. Do not patronize firms that are unable to sew in your clothes the label, the symbol of our movement.

Next Sunday afternoon, at 222 Van Ness avenue, the Anti-Jap Laundry League will hold a convention to which an invitation is extended to all interested in this important question. Good speakers have been secured, and the discussions will be instructive.

E. H. Lomansey and Dan W. Williams have been elected delegates from No. 216 to the convention of the International Boot and Shoe Workers' Union, which meets in Syracuse, N. Y., on June 21st. Last Tuesday night the local donated \$20 to the box makers and sawyers, and will give a social on the third Tuesday evening of May for the same laudable purpose of assisting fellow unionists in need.

The bay and river steamboatmen announce that the Monticello Company is operating with non-unionists and compelling them to work longer hours than the regular schedule, which is usually the case. El Campo has been secured by the Monticello people as a pleasure ground, and they will undoubtedly want unionists to patronize the place. As a first requisite, the difficulty referred to should be settled.

J. J. Sullivan, president of the Steam Fitters' and Helpers' International Union, addressed the Labor Council delegates last Friday night. He told of the trade conditions prevailing over the country, and said that central bodies were an important factor in cementing the diverse interests of the labor movement. Mr. Sullivan is going to visit the northwest before he returns east.

The Cooks' Union has endorsed the cash stamp plan of the Unemployed Co-Operative League. Stephen Drake, who will represent the cooks at the Minneapolis convention, was instructed to use his discretion in voting on the questions considered.

Matthew Woll, international president of the photo-engravers, will visit the Pacific Coast in the near future. This will be the first time the executive officer of the photo-engravers has viewed his western jurisdiction, and No. 8 may be depended upon to entertain him in the best style.

All over the country the unemployed problem is acute. In several cities men are endeavoring to use idle land as a basis for alleviating distress.

The picnic of the machinists at Shell Mound Park last Saturday was a success. The iron trades unions were well represented, and the opportunities for recreation and social intercourse will surely result in good to those who participated.

A good resolve of the waitresses was the decision to keep the charter open another sixty days at the \$1 rate. The picnic of this organization will be given at Schuetzen Park on July 4th.

The recommendations of the Labor Day committee were concurred in by the Council last Friday night. Among them was a proposal to co-operate with the Building Trades Council in celebrating the day with a parade. Literary exercises will be held later.

## The 12 O'Clock Whistle

On Saturday should be a signal to you to save part of your week's wages, so that yourself and your family will be the ones to benefit when the rainy day comes. Saturday evenings from 6 to 8 o'clock you will find many of your fellow workmen at this bank.

## HUMBOLDT SAVINGS BANK

One dollar will start an account.

## Demand the Union Label



## On Your Printing, Bookbinding and Photo Engravings

If a firm cannot place the Label of the Allied Printing Trades Council on your printing it is not a Union Concern.

Our reputation is back of every bottle we sell

## OLD GILT EDGE WHISKEY

Rye or Bourbon

## S. N. WOOD & CO.

Union Made Clothing  
From MAKER to WEARER



Established 1853 Largest on Pacific Coast



27 TENTH STREET, S. F.

Branches: 1158 McAllister Street, S. F.  
1348 Van Ness Avenue, S. F.  
1164 Broadway, Oakland.

Highest Class Work  
Moderate Prices  
Quick Delivery

Blankets and Curtains Cleaned by Antiseptic Process.

Men's Suits in 48 Hours

PHONE US—MARKET 1620



## Labor Council—Alameda County

### Synopsis of Minutes of the Regular Meeting Held May 3, 1909.

Meeting called to order at 8:20 p. m., First Vice President A. W. Brinkmeier in the chair. Minutes of previous meeting read and approved.

**Communications**—From Box Makers, San Francisco, calling for financial assistance; referred to executive board. From Walter N. Fischer, president Typographical Union, No. 36, notifying Council that A. W. Sefton, a member, would present to Council a union label and home industry guide; highly recommending same; referred to executive board. From J. W. Havens, Paris, France, notifying Council of a reduction of rent; filed. From John W. Sweeney, San Francisco, notifying business agent that there was to be a new evening paper started in Oakland, the "Evening Mail"; filed. From Bookbinders' Union of San Francisco asking Council for endorsement of label resolutions; filed, and resolutions endorsed. From Chamber of Commerce notifying Council of meeting of "Progress and Prosperity Committee"; filed. From Rev. C. R. Brown, fixing date for Bros. Sefton and Thompson to address Young Men's League for Tuesday evening, May 25th; filed. From Blacksmiths' Union, asking Council to appoint committee for purpose of visiting merchants to solicit them to carry lines of union label goods; referred to new business. Agreement, rules and regulations of Icemen's Union were read and ordered endorsed by Council.

**Report of Unions**—Picture Operators—Picketing of Marlowe and Bijou Dream Theaters is having good effect; the business of these theaters had fallen off about \$35 a week; they were in hopes of unionizing them in a few days. Box Makers—Would turn over their treasury to box makers of San Francisco on Tuesday night for use in their strike. Cooks and Waiters, No. 31—Have been unable to unionize Forum Cafe; manager would not sign agreement and could get no help from chef or head waiter.

**Reports of Committees**—Committee appointed to visit Building Trades Council for purpose of having Fraternal Delegates appointed reported that they visited Council on Tuesday, April 27th, were well received, and believed Building Trades Council would take favorable action; report accepted, and committee retained.

**Report of Executive Board**—Recommend that request for endorsement of a proposed paper, managed by Mr. H. S. Young, that if he can secure the endorsement of the Building Trades Council, Central Labor Council will endorse same; concurred in. Recommend that business representative communicate with B. P. Miller, manager of Idora Park, for the purpose of ascertaining whether or not Council can secure Park for Labor Day, and on what terms; concurred in.

**Trustees** reported favorably on all bills, and same were ordered paid.

The following officers elect were duly installed: President, William Spooner; First Vice President, A. W. Brinkmeier; Second Vice-President, N. E. Matthews; Recording Secretary, A. M. Thompson; Sergeant-at-Arms, J. Bell; Business Representative, A. M. Thompson. Executive Board, H. B. Andrews, A. W. Sefton.

**Report of Business Representative**—Reported in regard to Marlowe and Bijou Dream Theaters, as to loss of business, etc. Called attention of Council to fight of teamsters against Bekin's Van & Storage Co., and solicited all union men to give moral assistance. Reported as to conditions at Forum Cafe, and stated that he believed we were being wrongly informed as to owners of said place; would wait a few days longer to see if Mr. Plants could not induce manager to unionize, if not would adopt some other method; report accepted.

**New Business**—Communication from Blacksmiths' Union in regard to appointing of committee for purpose of visiting merchants to solicit them to carry lines of goods bearing union label, was taken up, and referred to label committee.

Communication from Jack Croder, tendering his resignation as janitor of Council, was read and accepted, and V. Goodrich was selected to fill the position.

**Report of Secretary-Treasurer**—Barbers, \$14; Cigar Makers, \$12.50; Bakers, \$40; Beer Bottlers, \$15; Ice Wagon Drivers, \$6. Total, \$87.50. Report accepted.

P. S.—Members of affiliated unions are urged to demand the union label on all purchases.

Adjourned 10 p. m.

A. M. THOMPSON, Recording Secretary.

### VALLEJO TRADES AND LABOR COUNCIL. Synopsis of the Minutes of the Regular Meeting Held April 30, 1909.

Meeting called to order at 8 p. m., President G. M. Jewett in the chair. Minutes of the previous meeting read and approved.

**Reports of Unions**—Machinists—Donated \$5 to box makers of San Francisco. Bridge and Structural Iron Workers, No. 77—Initiated one, one application, appointed committee to secure reinstatement of discharged wharf builders replaced by navy yard laborers; six wharf builders have been returned to work. Gas Workers—Initiated one; accepted schedule of wages. Federal—Initiated one; endeavoring to unionize ice wagon drivers.

**Reports of Committees**—Law and Legislative—Recommended that qualifications of new fire chief be left to board of fire management. Labor Day—Report progress; called meeting.

**Unfinished Business**—Secretary instructed to notify members of union label committee to attend meeting and show cause why a new committee should not be elected.

**New Business**—Request of Native Sons for Council to co-operate in celebration of July 4th referred to executive committee to devise means to take part. Request from San Francisco Labor Council for information regarding discharge of members of Pile Drivers' Union, No. 77, referred to committee of pile drivers, and committee consisting of John Mangold and John McPhillips appointed to act with them. Request of box makers of San Francisco for financial aid referred to delegates. On motion, position of vice-president was declared vacant, and nominations laid over till next meeting.

Delegate L. B. Leavitt stated that non-union screen doors were on the market, and that screen doors were made in Vallejo under union conditions. J. B. Dale reiterated that the union label is labor's sole remaining effective weapon, and that every time a union man buys anything that does not bear the label he puts a premium on non-union labor.

P. S.—Members of affiliated unions are urged to demand the union label on all purchases.

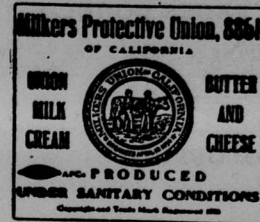
Adjourned to 8 p. m., May 7, 1909.

FRANK M. WYNKOOP, Correspondent.

Several officers of the American Federation of Labor have consented to serve on the National Conservation Commission. The invitation was extended by Gifford Pinchot. The object is to collect information about the natural resources of the country, to foster adequate legislation, and in other ways to prevent waste and exhaustion of all that should be preserved in the interests of the people.

"Isn't it peculiar how some men can positively feel proud of their misfortunes?"

"Yes. I know one man who went around among his friends bragging until he became a positive nuisance, just because his wife had presented him with twins."



## Union Men and Women

Insist that your Dairyman or Grocer furnish you with MILK, CREAM, BUTTER and CHEESE bearing

this label. The Label is placed on Cans, Bottles and Packages. It is a guarantee of Union Labor and Sanitary Goods.

Anyone desiring Union Milk should correspond with the Secretary of the Milkmen's Union. Address 3964 Mission Street.



And They Are  
Union  
Made

## Columbia Outfitting Co.

2350 Mission Street, bet. 19th and 20th

Employs Only Union Men in All Its  
Departments.

PATRONIZE

## Home Industry

DRINK

Wunder Brewing Co's.

## Pacific Club Beer

A San Francisco Product of Unexcelled  
Quality—Bottled by

## Wunder Bottling Co.

Scott and Lombard Streets  
Phone West 635

The First Firm in San Francisco to Use the  
Union Label on Bottled Beer.

## The Central Trust Company Of California

Chas. F. Legee, President B. G. Tognazzi, Mgr.

CAPITAL PAID IN, \$1,500,000.00

SURPLUS - - - \$100,000.00

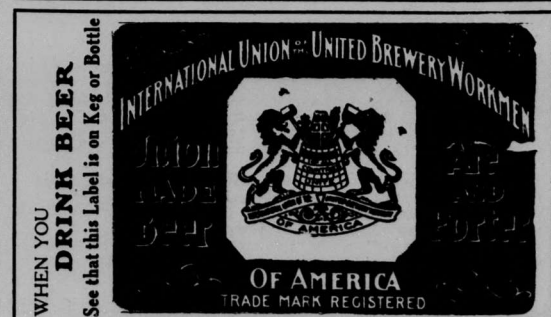
Check Accounts Solicited.

Interest on Savings Accounts at rate of 4% per  
annum.

## Market and Sansome Streets

BRANCHES:

624 Van Ness Ave. and 3039 Sixteenth Street





## ALLIED PRINTING TRADES COUNCIL.



## LIST OF UNION OFFICES.

\*Linotype Machines.

†Monotype Machines.

‡Simplex Machines.

- (2) Abbott, F. H., 545-547 Mission.  
 (116) Althof & Bahls, 330 Jackson.  
 (37) Altwater Printing Co., 2565 Mission.  
 (52) American Printing Co., 88 First.  
 (79) Arrow Printing Co., 2325 California.  
 (1) Art Printery, The, 1208 Golden Gate Ave.  
 (172) Automatic Printing Co., 410 Sacramento.  
 (48) Baldwin-Rooney Printing Co., 166 Valencia.  
 (185) Banister & Oster, 320 McAllister.  
 (7) \*Barry, Jas. H. Co., 1122-1124 Mission.  
 (16) Bartow, J. S., 88 First.  
 (82) Baumann Printing Co., 120 Church.  
 (73) \*Belcher & Phillips, 509-511 Howard.  
 (6) Benson, Charles W., 1134 Tennessee.  
 (14) Ben Franklin Press, 184 Erie.  
 (139) Bien, San Francisco (Danish - Norwegian) 643 Stevenson.  
 (89) Boehme & Meckready, 513½ Octavia.  
 (99) \*Bolte & Braden, 50 Main.  
 (202) \*Bonington, F. J. & Co., 809 Mission.  
 (196) Borgel & Downie, 718 Mission.  
 (104) Britton & Rey, 215 Bay.  
 (166) Brower-Morse Co., 136 Fern Ave.  
 (93) Brown & Power, 327 California.  
 (3) \*Brunt, Walter N. Co., 860 Mission.  
 (4) Buckley & Curtin, 38 Mint Ave.  
 (8) \*Bulletin, The, 767 Market.  
 (176) California Press, 50 Main.  
 (10) \*Calkins Newspaper Syndicate, Battery and Commercial.  
 (11) \*Call, The, Third and Market.  
 (71) Canessa Printing Co., 635 Montgomery.  
 (90) †Carlisle, A. & Co., 251-253 Bush.  
 (39) Collins, C. J., 3358 Twenty-second.  
 (97) Commercial Art Co., 53 Third.  
 (206) Cottle Printing Co., 2589 Mission.  
 (40) \*Chronicle, The, Market and Kearny.  
 (41) Coast Seamen's Journal, 44-46 East.  
 (12) \*Crocker, H. S. & Co., 230-240 Brannan.  
 (25) \*Daily News, Ninth near Folsom.  
 (157) Davis, H. L., 1552 Eddy.  
 (12) Dettner Press, 451 Bush.  
 (179) \*Donaldson & Moir, 330 Jackson.  
 (46) Eastman & Co., 2792 Pine.  
 (54) Elite Printing Co., 897 Valencia.  
 (62) Eureka Press, Inc., 718 Mission.  
 (42) \*Examiner, The, Folsom & Spear.  
 (53) Foster & Ten Boesch, 340 Howard.  
 (101) Francis-Valentine Co., 285 Thirteenth.  
 (180) Frank Printing Co., 1353 Post.  
 (203) \*Franklin Linotype Co., 509 Sansome.  
 (78) Gabriel-Meyerfield Co., Battery and Sacramento.  
 (121) \*German Demokrat, 51 Third.  
 (75) Gille Co., 2257 Mission.  
 (56) \*Gilmartin & Co., Ecker and Stevenson.  
 (201) \*Globe, Evening, Battery and Commercial.  
 (188) Globe Press, 3249 Twenty-third.  
 (17) Golden State Printing Co., 1842 Sutter.  
 (140) Goldwin Printing Co., 1757 Mission.  
 (193) Gregory, E. L., 245 Drumm.  
 (190) Griffith, E. B., 581 Valencia.  
 (122) Guedet Printing Co., 966 Market.  
 (127) \*Halle & Scott, 68 Fremont.  
 (36) Hanak Hargens Co., 562 Fulton.  
 (20) Hancock Bros., 227 Bush.  
 (158) †Hanson Printing Co., 259 Natoma.  
 (19) \*Hicks-Judd Co., 270-284 Valencia.  
 (47) Hughes, E. C. Co., 725 Folsom.  
 (150) \*International Printing Co., 330 Jackson.  
 (66) Jalumstein Printing Co., 514 Turk.  
 (98) Janssen Printing Co., 533 Mission.  
 (124) Johnson & Twilley, 1272 Folsom.  
 (21) Labor Clarion, 316 Fourteenth.  
 (111) Lafontaine, J. R., 243 Minna.  
 (168) Lanson & Lauray, 1216 Stockton.  
 (50) Latham & Swallow, 510 Clay.  
 (141) \*La Voce del Popolo, 641 Stevenson.  
 (57) \*Leader, The, 643 Stevenson.  
 (118) Livingston, L., 640 Commercial.  
 (108) Levison Printing Co., 1540 California.  
 (45) Liss, H. C., 500 Utah.  
 (44) Lynch, James T., 28-30 Van Ness Avenue.  
 (102) Mackey & McMahon, Brady and W. Mission.  
 (175) Marnell & Co., 77 Fourth.  
 (174) \*Marshall Press, 809 Mission.  
 (23) Majestic Press, 315 Hayes.  
 (205) Mayer Printing Co., 164 Sanchez.  
 (22) Mitchell, John J., 52 Second.  
 (58) Monahan, John, 311 Battery.  
 (24) Morris Travers Press, Commercial and Front.  
 (159) McCracken Printing Co., 806 Laguna.  
 (55) McNeill Bros., 788 McAllister.  
 (91) McNicoll, John R., 532 Commercial.  
 (65) \*Murdock Press, The, 68 Fremont.  
 (115) \*Mysell-Rollins Co., 22 Clay.  
 (105) \*Neal Publishing Co., 66 Fremont.  
 (43) Nevin, C. W., 916 Howard.  
 (86) O. K. Printing Co., 2299 Bush.  
 (144) Organized Labor, 1122 Mission.  
 (59) Pacific Heights Printery, 2484 Sacramento.  
 (81) \*Pernau Publishing Co., 423 Hayes.  
 (70) \*Phillips & Van Orden, 509-511 Howard.  
 (110) Phillips, Wm., 712 Sansome.  
 (60) \*Post, The Evening, 992 Valencia.  
 (109) Primo Press, 67 First.  
 (143) Progress Printing Co., 1004 Devisadero.  
 (64) Richmond Banner, The, 320 Sixth Avenue.  
 (61) \*Recorder, The, 643 Stevenson.  
 (26) Roesch Co., Louis, Fifteenth and Mission.  
 (83) Samuel, Wm., 16 Larkin.  
 (30) Sanders Printing Co., 443 Pine.  
 (145) †San Francisco Newspaper Union, 818 Mission.  
 (84) †San Rafael Independent, San Rafael, Cal.  
 (194) San Rafael Tocsin, San Rafael, Cal.  
 (154) Schwabacher-Frey Co., Folsom near Second.  
 (125) \*Shanley Co., The, 6 Ritch.  
 (13) \*Shannon-Conmy Printing Co., 509 Sansome.  
 (152) South City Printing Co., South San Francisco.  
 (31) Springer & Co., 1039 Market.  
 (28) \*Stanley-Taylor Co., 554 Bryant.

- (29) Standard Printing Co., 324 Clay.  
 (88) Stewart Printing Co., 480 Turk.  
 (49) Stockwitz Printing Co., 1118 Turk.  
 (63) Telegraph Press, 66 Turk.  
 (149) Terry Printing Co., 3410 Nineteenth.  
 (187) \*Town Talk, 88 First.  
 (163) Union Lithograph Co., 741 Harrison.  
 (177) United Presbyterian Press, 1074 Guerrero.  
 (85) Upton Bros. & Dalzelle, 115 Welch.  
 (171) Upham, Isaac Co., Seventeenth and Folsom.  
 (33) \*Van Cott, W. S., 88 First.  
 (35) Wale Printing Co., Fillmore and Bush.  
 (161) Western Press, Inc., 3211 Sixteenth.  
 (34) Williams, Jos., 1215 Turk.  
 (189) \*Williams Printing Co., 406 Sutter.  
 (112) Wolff, Louis A., 64 Elgin Park.

## BOOKBINDERS.

- (2) Abbott, F. H., 545-547 Mission.  
 (116) Althof & Bahls, 330 Jackson.  
 (128) Barry, Ed., 508 Commercial.  
 (104) Britton & Rey, 215 Bay.  
 (93) Brown & Power Co., 327 California.  
 (142) Crocker Co., H. S., 230-240 Brannan.  
 (56) Gilmartin Co., Ecker and Stevenson.  
 (19) Hicks-Judd Co., 270-284 Valencia.  
 (47) Hughes, E. C., 725 Folsom.  
 (100) Kitchen, Jno. & Co., 67 First.  
 (132) McIntyre, Jno. B., 1165 Howard.  
 (131) Malloye, Frank & Co., 251-253 Bush.  
 (115) Mysell-Rollins Co., 22 Clay.  
 (105) Neal Publishing Co., 66 Fremont.  
 (110) Phillips, Wm., 712 Sansome.  
 (154) Scwabacher-Frey Co., Folsom near Second.  
 (47) Slater, J. A., 725 Folsom.  
 (28) Stanley-Taylor Co., 554 Bryant.  
 (132) Thumblor & Rutherford, 721-723 Larkin.  
 (163) Union Lithograph Co., 741 Harrison.  
 (171) Upham, Isaac Co., Seventeenth and Folsom.  
 (85) Upton Bros. & Dalzelle, 115 Welch.  
 (133) Webster, Fred, Ecker and Stevenson.

## PHOTO ENGRAVERS.

- (52) Attwood-Hinkins, 547 Montgomery.  
 (27) Bingley, L. B., 1076 Howard.  
 (37) Brown, Wm., Engraving Co., 140 Second.  
 (36) California Photo Engraving Co., 141 Valencia.  
 (30) Calkins Newspaper Syndicate, Commercial and Battery.  
 (29) Commercial Art Co., 53 Third.  
 (28) Phoenix Photo-Engraving Co., 557 Clay.  
 (44) Sierra Engraving Co., Commercial and Front.  
 (38) Western Process Eng. Co., 369 Natoma.

## ELECTROTYPERS AND STEREOTYPERS.

- Calkins Newspaper Syndicate, Commercial and Battery.  
 Hoffschneider Bros., 138 Second.

## MAILERS.

- Rightway Mailing Agency, 391 Jessie.

## WE DON'T PATRONIZE LIST.

The concerns named below are on the "We Don't Patronize" list of the San Francisco Labor Council. Members of labor unions and sympathizers are requested to cut this list out and post it at home:

- American Tobacco Company.  
 Bekin Van & Storage Company.  
 Brockton Shoe Company, 1025 Fillmore.  
 Butterick patterns and publications.  
 Capitol Restaurant, 726 Turk.  
 Carson Glove Company, San Rafael, Cal.  
 Clark's Bakery, 439 Van Ness Avenue.  
 Golden Gate Stables, 806 Buchanan.  
 Gunst, M. A., Cigar Stores.  
 Hart, M., furnishing goods, 1548 Fillmore.  
 Moraghan Oyster Company.  
 National Biscuit Company of Chicago products.  
 North Point Laundry Association, 1812 Powell.  
 Pacific Oil and Lead Works, 155 Townsend.  
 Sutro Baths.  
 Terminus Barber Shop, 16 Market.  
 United Cigar Stores.

## WE DON'T PATRONIZE LIST.

The concerns named below are on the "We Don't Patronize" list of the Central Labor Council of Alameda County. Members of labor unions and sympathizers are requested to cut this list out and post it at home:

- American Fuel Co.  
 Barber Shop, 471 8th street.  
 Becker Markets, 908 Washington and 519 13th streets.  
 Bekin Van and Storage Company.  
 Busy Bee Shoe Shop, 11th street, between Broadway and Franklin.  
 Eagle Box Factory.  
 Holstrom, horseshoer, 1320 San Pablo avenue.  
 Pike Woolen Mills, tailors.  
 Renacker, tailor, 418 San Pablo avenue.

Pure and clean cigar clippings, for smoking or chewing, from our own factory, 40 cents per pound. Thrane Bros., 1800 Market street. \*\*\*

## TYPOGRAPHICAL TOPICS.

William W. Watson died on May 3d. He was 43 years of age and had worked in the composing room of the Mysell-Rollins Company for some time. Mr. Watson enlisted during the Spanish-American war and subsequently followed the printing business in the Government office in Manila. He possessed a retiring nature, and made many friends in the job section. His mother lives in Dennison, Iowa.

John M. Dormer of Los Angeles is on the sick list. Mr. Dormer worked on the San Francisco papers years ago, and many of the old-timers will be pleased to hear of his recovery.

W. D. Davis, chairman of the Crocker chapel, is a candidate for an I. T. U. delegateship. His name will go on the ballot as a result of a petition signed by more than the necessary number of members.

Advices from Washington state that Franklin K. Lane will be chosen to succeed himself as a member of the Interstate Commerce Commission.

Sam De Nedrey of Washington Typographical Union was elected a delegate from the central body to the National Peace Conference in Chicago.

The "Printing Trades Magazine" is the name of a good-looking monthly 36-page journal printed in St. Louis by the Allied Printing Trades Council. George W. Wilson of the printers, Jno. G. Warrington of the feeders, and L. E. Ostrander of the photo-engravers are its board of directors. George E. Vogle is the editor.

The Jamestown, N. Y., "Evening Journal" has unionized its composing and press rooms.

The New York "Evening Post" says: "Mr. W. R. Hearst has made a large purchase of forest lands in Newfoundland, and is to establish a paper-making plant. The tract is believed to consist largely of yellow pine."

Stockton Typographical Union has elected R. H. Conklin president, W. H. Atkins vice-president, and H. S. Hornage secretary-treasurer. E. U. Williams, George Rimington and H. N. Doty compose the executive committee.

There is a rumor around town that Thomas H. Williams and Colonel Daniel M. Burns, multimillionaires and prominent in mining, horse racing and breeding circles, are contemplating embarking in the newspaper business. One story is that they are going to acquire one of the established papers and enlarge it; another is that they are figuring on starting from the ground up.

Among the nominations for office in Los Angeles Typographical Union are: C. L. Howe and S. H. Laverty for president, H. H. Eads and R. L. Criswell for vice-president, G. W. Bowman for secretary-treasurer, and C. C. Travers and F. P. Rowe for I. T. U. delegate. The names presented for the board of directors are: N. W. Young, J. P. Lees, L. B. Littlefield, C. N. Reed and H. J. Harper.

Victoria Typographical Union has asked for information about Robert H. Currin.

The committee of "Big Six" having in hand the building project is to present a report to a special meeting during May. Sixteen meetings have been held, and the preliminary ground covered. The committee will recommend that the building and site should not cost more than \$250,000.

Sacramento Typographical Union has favorably acted upon the application of Joseph T. Pierson for admission to the Union Printers Home. The scale of prices for newspapers was amended at the last meeting and ordered presented to the proprietors. The sum of \$250 was appropriated to send an I. T. U. delegate to St. Joe, and W. W. Cuthbert and W. J. Shroads will compete for the honor.

International Secretary-Treasurer J. W. Hays has drawn attention to the law which provides that members must hold a paid-up working card in order to be eligible for benefits.



# **DIRECTORY OF UNIONS**

Labor Council—Meets every Friday at 8 p. m. at 316 Fourteenth street. Secretary's office and headquarters, San Francisco Labor Temple, 316 Fourteenth street. Executive and Arbitration Committee meets at headquarters every Monday at 7:30 p. m. Organizing Committee meets at headquarters on first and third Wednesdays at 8 p. m. Label Committee meets at headquarters on second and fourth Wednesdays. Law and Legislative Committee meets at call of chairman. Headquarters phone, Market 2853.

Baggage Messengers—Meet 2d Mondays, 92 Steuart.

Bakers, No. 24—Meet at headquarters, 1st and 3d Saturdays, 1791 Mission.

Bakery Wagon Drivers—Meet 2d and 4th Sundays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Bakers (Cracker), No. 125—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, Garibaldi Hall, Broadway, between Kearny and Montgomery.

Bakers (Pie)—Meet 1st and 3d Wednesdays, Mission Turner Hall, 18th and Valencia.

Barbers—Meet 2d and 4th Mondays, 343 Van Ness Ave.

Barber Shop Porters and Bath House Employees—2d Wednesdays, 214 Guerrero.

Bartenders, No. 41—Meet Mondays, 1213 Market.

Bay and River Steamboatmen—Hdqs., 51 Steuart.

Blacksmiths (Ship and Machine), No. 168—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple, 316 14th.

Blacksmiths' Helpers—Meet 1st and 3d Wednesdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Boiler Makers, No. 205—Tuesdays, 1180 Kentucky.

Boiler Makers, No. 25—Meet 2d and 4th Mondays, Roesch Hall, 15th and Mission.

Bookbinders, No. 31—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays, Building Trades Temple, 14th and Guerrero.

Boot and Shoe Cutters—Meet 1st and 3d Fridays, 8:30 p. m., Moseback's Hall.

Boot and Shoe Workers, No. 216—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays, Mangel's Hall, 24th and Folsom.

Bootblacks—1st and 3d Sundays, Garibaldi Hall.

Brewery Workmen, No. 7—Meet 2d and 4th Saturdays at headquarters, 177 Capp.

Beer Drivers, No. 227—Headquarters, 177 Capp; meet 2d and 4th Thursdays.

Beer Bottlers, No. 293—Headquarters, 177 Capp; meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays at headquarters.

Broom Makers—3d Tuesday, Labor Temple, 316 14th.

Box Makers and Sawyers—1st and 3d Tuesdays, 177 Capp.

Butchers—Wednesdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th; headquarters, 314 14th.

Boat Builders—2d and 4th Fridays—Labor Temple, 316 Fourteenth.

Bottle Caners—Meet 1st and 3d Fridays, Labor Council Hall.

Carriage and Wagon Workers—1st and 3d Wednesdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Cigar Makers—Headquarters, 316 14th; meet 1st and 3d Thursdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Cloak Makers—Headquarters, 1638 Eddy; meet 2d and 4th Tuesdays.

Cloth Hat and Cap Makers, No. 9—G. Brachman, 1142 Turk.

Cemetery Employees, — 1st and 3d Wednesdays Wolf's Hall, Ocean View.

Cooks' Helpers—Headquarters, 395 Franklin; meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays.

Coopers (Machine)—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Coopers, No. 65—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Cooks, No. 44—Meet Thursdays, 8 p. m., headquarters, 590 Eddy.

Drug Clerks, No. 472—Meet Fridays at 9 p. m., at 343 Van Ness Ave.

Electrical Workers, No. 633—Meet Mondays, 395 Franklin.

Electrical Workers, No. 151—Meet Thursdays, 395 Franklin.

Electrical Workers, No. 537—Meet Wednesdays, 46 Steuart.

Garment Workers, No. 131—Headquarters, 316 14th; meet 1st and 3d Thursdays, Labor Temple, 316 14th.

Garment Cutters—Twin Peaks Hall, 1st and 3d Wednesdays.

Gas Workers—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays; Labor Temple, 316 14th.

Gas Appliance and Stove Fitters—Meet 2d and 4th Tuesdays, Labor Temple, 316 14th.

Glass Bottle Blowers—Meet 2d and 4th Saturdays, Labor Temple, 316 14th.

Grocery Clerks—Meet 1st and 3d Sundays; office, 343 Van Ness Ave.

Hackmen—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays, Labor Temple, 316 14th.

Horseshoers—2d and 4th Thursdays, 182 Church.

Hatters—C. Davis, Secy., 1178 Market.

Ice Wagon Drivers—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays, 124 Fulton.

Janitors—Meet 1st Monday and 3d Sunday (10:30 a. m.), Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Laundry Wagon Drivers—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays, Van Ness Hall, 222 Van Ness Ave.

Leather Workers on Horse Goods—1st and 3d Thursdays, Building Temple, 14th and Guerrero.

Machinists, No. 68—Headquarters, 228 Oak; meet Wednesdays.

Machinists' Auxiliary, Golden West Lodge, No. 1—J. Raymond Hooper, Secy., 842 Fulton.

Machine Hands—2d and 4th Tuesdays, Labor Temple, 316 14th.

Mailers—Labor Bureau Association Hall, 677 McAllister; 4th Monday.

Molders, No. 164—Meet Tuesdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th; headquarters, 316 14th.

Molders' Auxiliary—Meet 2d and 4th Mondays, Labor Temple, 316 14th.

Metal Polishers—Meet 1st and 3d Wednesdays; Veterans' Hall, 431 Duboce Ave.

Milkers—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays at headquarters, Helvetia Hall, 3964 Mission.

Milk Wagon Drivers—Wednesdays, 177 Capp.

Moving Picture Projecting Machine Operators, No. 162—Meet 2d and 4th Tuesdays, 68 Haight.

Musicians—Headquarters, 68 Haight.

Newspaper Solicitors, No. 12,766—Jas. Moran, Secy.; 1164 O'Farrell.

Pavers, No. 18—Meet 1st Mondays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Paste Makers—1st and 3d Sundays, 441 Broadway.

Post Office Clerks—Meet last Fridays, Polito Hall, 16th bet. Dolores and Guerrero.

Photo Engravers, No. 8—Meet 1st Sundays at 12 m., in Labor Temple.

Picture Frame Workers—Meet 2d and 4th Tuesdays, Labor Temple.

Pile Drivers, Bridge and Structural Iron Workers—Headquarters, 56 Mission; meet Thursdays, Firemen's Hall, Steuart.

Printing Pressmen, No. 24—Meet 2d Mondays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th; Chas. Radebold, Business Agent, 397 Jessie.

Pattern Makers—Meet alternate Saturdays, Pattern Makers' Hall, 3134 Twenty-first.

Press Feeders and Assistants—2d Wednesdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th; headquarters, 397 Jessie.

Rammermen—1st Tuesday, Labor Temple, 316 14th.

Retail Clerks, No. 432—Meet Wednesdays, 8 p. m., at headquarters, 343 Van Ness Ave.

Retail Shoe Clerks, No. 410—Meet Fridays, 8 p. m., headquarters, 343 Van Ness Ave.

Retail Delivery Drivers—Meet at headquarters, 2d and 4th Thursdays, 807 Folsom.

Stationary Firemen—Meet Tuesdays, 397 Franklin.

Steam Fitters and Helpers—Meet 1st and 3d Wednesdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Steam Laundry Workers—1st and 3d Mondays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th; headquarters, 316 14th.

Street Railway Employees—Meet Labor Council Hall, 316 14th; headquarters, 316 14th.

Sailors' Union of the Pacific—Mondays, 44 East.

Stereotypers and Electrotypers—Meet 3d Monday, 91 Steuart.

Ship Drillers—Meet last Sunday, 114 Dwight.

Ship Joiners—Meet 2d and 4th Sundays, 14 Folsom; headquarters, 10 Folsom.

Ship Painters, No. 986—Meet 1st and 3d Mondays, Woodman's Hall, 17th bet. Mission and Valencia.

Headquarters, 924 Natoma.

Sail Makers—Meet 1st Thursdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Soda and Mineral Water Bottlers—Meet 1st Friday, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Soda and Mineral Water Drivers—R. E. Franklin, 649 Castro.

Sugar Workers—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesday and 2d Sunday, 316 14th.

Soap, Soda and Candle Workers—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Stable Employees—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays, 807 Folsom near 4th.

Tanners—Meet 1st and 3d Wednesdays, 24th and Potrero Ave.

Tailors (Journeymen), No. 2—Meet 1st and 3d Mondays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Teamsters—Headquarters, 536 Bryant; meet Thursday.

Theatrical Employees—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays, 11 a. m., 68 Haight.

Typographical, No. 21—Headquarters, Rooms 122, 123, 124, Investors' Building, Fourth and Market.

L. Michelson, Secy., Meet last Sunday, 316 14th.

Upholsterers—Tuesday, 343 Van Ness Ave.

Undertakers' Assistants—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays, 431 Duboce Ave.

Waiters, No. 30—Meet Wednesdays, 8:30 p. m., at headquarters, 590 Eddy.

Waitresses, No. 48—Meet Mondays, at headquarters, Jefferson Square Hall, 925 Golden Gate Ave.

Web Pressmen—4th Monday, Labor Temple, 316 14th.

Water Workers, No. 12,306—Meet 1st and 3d Wednesdays at Lily Hall, 135 Gough.

## **FAIR DAIRIES.**

The Milkers' Union, No. 8861, announces that the following dairies are conforming to the regulations of the union respecting hours and wages and also use the label of the Milkers' Union.

Central Milk Company, 21st and Folsom.  
J. A. Christen & Sons, 1427 Valencia street.  
Charles Dias, Wayland and Hamilton streets.  
Mrs. T. Emhoff, Portland Dairy, 325 Hanover.  
Nick Hansen, California Dairy, 617 Amazon Ave.  
C. M. Johnson, 1278 Hampshire street.  
New Boss Dairy, Jos. Kensel, Six Mile House.  
Mt. Hamilton Dairy, Frank Marty, 901 Silver Ave.  
People's Dairy, Martin Johnson, San Bruno road.  
American Dairy, Louis Kahn, 515 Charter Oak St.  
Fairmount Dairy, Hyland and Mission streets, John Brannen.

A facsimile of the label appears in the advertising columns of the "Labor Clarion."

## **FAIR LIST**



### MUSICIANS' MUTUAL PROTECTIVE UNION.

Headquarters and secretaries' office, 68 Haight street.

#### Notice.

The regular monthly meeting of the union will be held on Thursday, May 13, 1909, at 1 p. m., in the headquarters (Orpheus Hall), 68 Haight street.

To be acted upon: 1. Monthly reports of the board of directors and the various officers. 2. Co-operation in boosting union label of United Garment Workers. 3. Appeal for financial assistance from Box Makers and Sawyers' Union, No. 152.

At the regular weekly meeting of the board of directors, held on May 4th, President Harry Menke presiding, T. F. Bliss, of Local No. 153, San Jose, was admitted to membership on transfer. The applications for membership of J. F. Brown and the members of Sancho's orchestra were laid over for one week. The application for membership of Mr. L. L. Edgar was rejected on account of the examination committee's unfavorable report.

The following have been reinstated to membership in good standing: T. B. Finegan, W. J. McCoy, N. L. Williams, and M. Bayles.

The following members have been suspended in this union on account of suspension from Local No. 47, of Los Angeles: Miss Irene Franklin and D. C. Rosebrook.

During the absence of Recording Secretary John A. Keogh (who as delegate is representing this local in company with Delegate L. N. Ritzau), who is attending the convention of the American Federation of Musicians at Minneapolis, which convenes next Monday, May 10th, Financial Secretary A. S. Morey is acting recording secretary. J. F. Wilson, who has been assisting Mr. Keogh, will assist Mr. Morey in the office work.

New Porter Hall, on Grove street, between Nineteenth and Twentieth streets, Oakland, has been placed in the class E list, and Berkeley Rink, Austin Way, Berkeley, in the class D list. The classification of Puckett's Hall, Polk and California streets, this city, is class D.

The following members are ordered to be in attendance at the board of directors' meeting of May 11th at 11:30 a. m., and show cause why they should not be fined for violation of the union uniform law: L. N. Ritzau, C. H. Cassasa, O. Schlott, A. L. Fournier, F. F. Frederick, C. Goerlich, W. M. Keogh, P. Kedro, E. H. Slissman and J. F. Wilson.

The board of directors gave an interpretation of that section of the preamble appertaining to engagements outside of the jurisdiction, to this effect: Oakland and San Francisco leaders and contractors must charge for transportation to and from San Francisco and Shell Mound when San Francisco societies hold picnics, etc., at Shell Mound Park, also for the opening and closing of the season of said park. No transportation shall be charged for when societies of Oakland, Berkeley and Alameda hold picnics, etc., at Shell Mound Park.

The Central Labor Council of Los Angeles on April 2d adopted a set of resolutions strongly endorsing woman suffrage, and recommending all members to sign the woman suffrage petition to Congress. On April 8th the District Council of Carpenters of Philadelphia took similar action, pledging "to assist the Pennsylvania Woman Suffrage Association in securing signatures to the national petition to Congress to submit to the legislatures of the several states for ratification an amendment to the national constitution which shall enable women to vote."

The trouble with the Fernbrook Park management has been amicably settled.

#### Orpheum.

Those who are grumbling about hard times should visit the beautiful new Orpheum. For next week the inducements are certainly strong. The famous Russell Brothers will present their screaming farce, "Our Servant Girls." With them is associated Flora Bonfanti Russell, a very handsome girl and an accomplished toe dancer. The Five Juggling Normans, agile club manipulators; Frederick Allen, supported by Bertha Van Norman and others in the novelty, "His Phantom Sweetheart," and Francini-Olloms, Europe's most accomplished xylophonist and concertinist, and a clever acrobat and juggler who plays his own accompaniment while turning twenty-four somersaults, are other novelties. Next week will be the last of Angels Dolores & Co., the Melnotte Twins and Clay Smith, Hawthorne and Burt, and La Valera (Mrs. Horton Forrest Phipps), whose terpsichorean triumph is the theatrical sensation of the present. A new series of Orpheum motion pictures will conclude the performance.

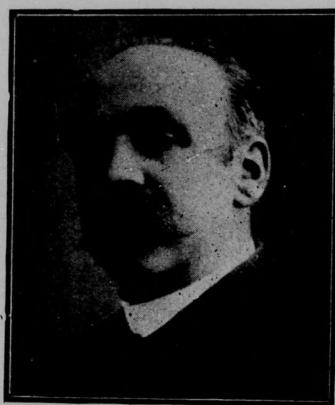
An eastern Typographical Union had a man arrested for selling label stickers, representing them to be a new kind of medicated sticking plaster. The victims found the articles would "stick," but objected to the fraud used for advertising purposes without the consent of the

Mrs. Neurich (entering studio): "You are the artist who paints miniature portraits, I believe?" DeAuber: "Yes, madam."

Mrs. Neurich: "Well, what'll you charge for painting a life-size miniature of my daughter?"

### Golden Gate Compressed Yeast

Save tin foil wrappers with labels attached for silverware and picture premiums. Office, 26 Mint Ave., San Francisco.



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100 STYLES OF UNION-STAMPED SHOES TO SELECT FROM

"MEET ME—  
Let's Shake Hands"



"The True Friend of Unionism"  
... B. KATSCHINSKI ...

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A Friend of the Unions—Ask the Carmen, Telephone Operators or Laundry Workers  
NOW WITH THE  
TWENTY-SECOND STREET FLORIST  
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SEE that the Bartender who waits on you wears one of these Buttons. Color for May Gold on Dark Green



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### Tailors' Union

OF AMERICA used on Custom-made Clothing

The following named custom tailoring firms are entitled to use the Union Label of the Journeymen Tailors' Union of America:

Kelleher & Browne, 11-15 Seventh St.  
Abe Jacobs, 1005 Market St.  
Armstrong & Levy, 44 Eddy St.  
Nate Levy, 1020 Fillmore St.  
Rosenblum & Abraham, 937 Market St.  
L. J. Borck, 93 Eddy St.  
O'Connor, 132 Van Ness Ave.  
P. Gilligan, Mission St. at 20th.  
Dixon & McCrystle, 219 Kearny St.  
McDonald & Collett, 2184 Mission St.; also 741 Market St.  
Broadway Tailors, 1753 O'Farrell St.  
T. P. O'Dowd, 174 Church St.  
H. LeBaron Smith, 756 Golden Gate Ave.  
Charles Lyons, 1432 Fillmore; 731 Van Ness Ave., and 771 Market St.  
W. F. Peters, 3040 Mission St.  
A. H. Behm, 3030 24th St.  
Jausatits & Kainen, Room 509, Humboldt Bank Bldg.  
Joe Fass, 2977 Mission St.  
Martin Bros., Humboldt Bank Bldg.  
Asher Bros., 1150 Market St.  
J. Dresner, 1188 McAllister St.  
Thos. J. Davis, 926 Market St.  
M. Weiner, 3005 16th St.  
Neuhaus & Co., 506 Market St.  
H. Levy, 3027 16th St.  
Peterson & Harrison, 2756 Mission St.  
J. J. Sword, 3013 24th St.  
S. Jones, 2873 16th St.  
C. L. Braun, 303 Noe St.  
Ryan Bros., 2469 Mission St.  
Pacific Avenue Tailors, 1608 Pacific Ave.  
M. E. Kelly, 1219 Fillmore St.  
T. Goulding, 3246 Eighteenth St.

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